Commercial.

THIS DAY.

4 o'clock p.m.

Not a single transaction has been reported to us from the Share Market to-day.

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—Ex New Issue —164 per cent. premium.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—New Issue. 162 per cent. premium.
Union Insurance Society of Canton—$650 per share, buyers.
China Traders' Insurance Company—$2,600 per share, buyers.
North China Insurance—Tls. 1,600 per share, buyers.
Canton Insurance Company, Limited—$115 per share.
Yangtsze Insurance Association—Tls. 1060 per share, sellers.
Chinese Insurance Company—$225 per share, ex. div., sellers.
On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150 per share.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—$347½ per share.
China Fire Insurance Company—$380 per share, sellers.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—64 per cent. premium, sellers.
Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co. —$48 per share, premium, ex. div., buyers.
China and Manila Steam Ship Company—120 per share.
Hongkong Gas Company—$80 per share.
Hongkong Hotel Company—$175 per share, buyers.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—15 per cent. dis., sellers.
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—$204 per share.
China Sugar Refining Company (Debentures)—2 per cent. premium.
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—$80 per share, buyers.
Hongkong Ice Company—$161 per share, sellers.
Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited —$80 per share, buyers.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1878—1½ per cent. prem. ex. int.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1881—2 per cent. prem.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—Bank, T. T.	3/7½
Bank Bills, on demand	3/7½
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	3/7½
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	3/8
Credits, at 4 months' sight	3/8½
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight	3/8½ @ 3/8¾
ON PARIS.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	4.56
Credits, at 4 months' sight	4.66
ON BOMBAY.—Bank, T.T.	222½
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, T.T.	222½
On Demand	223
ON SHANGHAI.—	
Bank, sight	72⅞
Private, 30 days' sight	73⅛

OPIUM MARKET.—THIS DAY.

NEW MALWA per picul, (Allowance, Taels 24.)	$530
OLD MALWA per picul, (Allowance, Taels 12.)	$570
NEW PATNA (without choice) per chest,	$592½
NEW PATNA (first choice) per chest,	$595
NEW PATNA (second choice) per chest,	$590
NEW PATNA (bottom) per chest,	$597½
OLD PATNA (without choice) per chest	$600
OLD PATNA (bottom) per chest,	$605
BENARES (without choice) per chest,	$552½
BENARES (bottom) per chest,	$555
NEW PERSIAN (best quality) per picul	555
OLD PERSIAN (best quality) per picul,	430
OLD PERSIAN (second quality) per picul,	350

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(FROM MESSRS. FALCONER & Co.'s REGISTER).

YESTERDAY.

Barometer—1 P.M.	29 856
Barometer—4 P.M.	29 818
Thermometer—1 P.M.	88
Thermometer—4 P.M.	87
Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb)	80
Thermometer—4 P.M. (Wet bulb)	81

TO-DAY.

Barometer—9 A.M.	29 904
Barometer—1 P.M.	29 860
Thermometer—9 A.M.	87
Thermometer—1 P.M.	80
Thermometer—9 A.M. (Wet bulb)	80
Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb)	77
Thermometer—Maximum	89
Thermometer—Minimum (over night	80

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

THIS DAYS TELEGRAMS.

BAROMETER, THERMOMETER, &c.	HONGKONG.		AMOY.		SHANGHAI.		MANILA.	
	Previous day at 4 P.M.	On date at 10 A.M.	Previous day at 4 P.M.	On date at 10 A.M.	Previous day at 4 P.M.	On date at 10 A.M.	Previous day at 4 P.M.	On date at 10 A.M.
Barometer	29.86	29 92	29.75	29.75	29.91	29 87	29 87	29.81
Therm'ter attached	87 0	87 0	94.0	85.0	87.0	84.0	83 0	82.4
Direction of Wind	W	WNW	NE	NE	ENE	N	SW	W
Force	2	3	1	1	3	2	6	5
Dry Thermometer	85 5	86 5	74.0	68.0	86.5	83 5	81.0	82.2
Wet Thermometer	79 0	80 0	68.0	63.0	80 0	80 0	79 0	78.0
Weather	bc	bc	bc	c	bc	c	cm	m
Hour's Rain	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Quantity fallen	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.07

Barometer, level of the sea in inches, tens and hundreds.—Thermometer, in Fahrenheit degrees and tens kept in the open air in a shaded situation.—Direction of Wind, is registered every two points, N., N.N.E., N.E., etc.—Force of Wind, 0 calm. 1 to 3 light breeze. 3 to 5 moderate. 5 to 7 fresh. 7 to 8 strong. 8 to 10 heavy. 10 to 12 violent.—State of Weather, *B.* Clear blue sky. *C.* Cloudy. *D.* Drizzly. *F.* Fog. *G.* Foggy. *H.* Hail. *L.* Lightning. *M.* Misty. *O.* Overcast. *P.* Passing showers. *Q.* Squally. *R.* Rainy. *S.* Snow. *T.* Thunder *U.* Bad, threatening. *V.* Visibility. *W.* Storm *Z.* Calm. The letters are repeated to indicate any increase over the mean average of their signification. "Rain."—The hours of rain for the previous 24 hours (local and registered from 1 to 24 the quantity of water fallen indicated in inches, tens and hundreds.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

CHI-YUEN, Chinese steamer, 1,193, F. Wallace, 16th August,—Singapore 11th August, General.—C. M. S. N. Co.
CYCLOPS, British steamer, 1,420, Jago, 16th August,—Foochow 15th August, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
PRINTEMPS, French bark, 357, F. Gaillard, 16th August,—Whampoa 15th Aug., General.—Carlowitz & Co.
YEH-SIN, Chinese steamer, 754, Deegan, 17th August,—Canton 16th August, General.—C. M. S. N. Co.
YANGTSZE, British steamer, 784, D. Casson, 17th August,—Canton 16th August, General.—Siemssen & Co.
KWANGTUNG, British steamer, 600, J. C. Abbott, 17th August,—Foochow 14th August, Amoy 15th, and Swatow 16th, General.—D. Lapraik & Co.

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

Cyclops, British steamer, for London.
Kumamoto Maru, Japanese str., for Nagasaki.
Esmeralda, British steamer, for Manila.
Inca, German bark, for Cebu.

DEPARTURES.

August 16, *Olympia*, German str., for Canton.
August 17, *Ancona*, British str., for Shanghai.
August 17, *Kumamoto Maru*, Japanese str., for Nagasaki, &c.
August 17, *Posang*, British str., for Shanghai.

PASSENGERS—ARRIVED.

Per *Cyclops*, str., from Foochow.—13 Chinese.
Per *Chi-yuen*, str., from Singapore.—195 Chinese.
Per *Kwangtung*, str., from Foochow, &c.—Mr. Morris, and 42 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per *Japan*, str., for Singapore, &c.—Mrs. Ezra, Mrs. Ezekiel, Mrs. Hardoen, Mrs. MacDonnall, Messrs. E. H. Joseph, Damby, Meyers, and Benjamin, and 550 Chinese.
Per *Ancona*, str., for Shanghai.—From Hongkong.—Messrs. L. C. Balfour and H. J. Rustomjee. From Singapore.—Dr. E. Hüffter.

TO DEPART.

Per *Zambesi*, str., for Yokohama.—From Hongkong.—Mr. and Mrs. John Taylor and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Matts, and Dr. Haffter. From London.—Mr. A. G. Sheppard. From Colombo.—Mr. J. L. Lefell. From Penang.—Mr. P. Bloom.

REPORTS.

The British steamship *Cyclops* reports left Foochow on the 15th instant. Had light N.E. winds and fine weather.

The Chinese steamship *Chi-yuen* reports left Singapore on the 11th instant. Had light variable winds and fine weather throughout.

The British steamship *Kwangtung* reports left Foochow on the 14th instant, Amoy on the 15th, and Swatow on the 16th. From Foochow to Amoy had light N. Easterly breeze and fine weather. In Foochow the steamships *Glenearn* and *Venice*. From Amoy to Swatow had light variable winds and fine weather. In Amoy the steamships *Too-nan*, *Ehrenfels*, and *Camorta*. From Swatow to Hongkong had fresh W.N.W. breeze with heavy S.E. swell. In Swatow the steamships *Steewo*, *Swatow*, and *Albay*.

NAGASAKI SHIPPING.

July— ARRIVALS.
27, Kumamoto Maru, Japan. str., from H'kong.
28, Lusitania, German str., from Shanghai.
28, Tyne, British steamer, from Nagasaki.
29, Europa, British steamer, from Hongkong.
29, Genkai Maru, Japan. steamer, from Kobe.
August—
2, Scotia, British steamer, from a cruise.
2, Benledi, British steamer, from Kobe.
3, Takasago Maru, Japan. str., from Shanghai.
3, Cleopatra, British corvette, from a cruise.
3, Daring, British sloop, from a cruise.
July— DEPARTURES.
28, Wladivostock, Rus. str., for Wladivostock.
28, S. Nordiske, Danish steamer, for a cruise.
28, Kumamoto Maru, Japan. str., for Kobe.
29, Argos, British brig, for Shanghai.
29, Tyne, British steamer, for Shanghai.
30, Lusitania, German steamer, for Shanghai.
31, Genkai Maru, Japan. str., for Shanghai.
31, Europa, British steamer, for Hongkong.
August—
2, Centaur, British steamer, for Shanghai.

Post Office.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE

For Singapore and London.—Per *Cyclops*, today, the 17th instant, at 5 P.M.
For Nagasaki, Hiogo, and Yokohama.—Per *Zambesi*, to-morrow, the 18th instant, at 11.30 A.M.
For Shanghai.—Per *Yeh-sin*, to-morrow, the 18th instant, at 11.30 A.M.
For Nagasaki.—Per *C. T. Hook*, to-morrow, the 18th instant, at 11.30 A.M.
For Shanghai.—Per *Yangtsze*, to-morrow, the 18th instant, at 3.30 P.M.
For Hoihow and Pakhoi.—Per *Ping-on*, to-morrow, the 18th instant, at 5 P.M.
For Manila.—Per *Don Juan*, to-morrow, the 18th instant, at 5 P.M.
For Foochow.—Per *Tannadice*, to-morrow, the 18th instant, at 5 P.M.
For Swatow, Amoy, & Foochow.—Per *Namoa*, to-morrow, the 18th instant, at 5 P.M.
For Saigon.—Per *De Bay*, on Sunday, the 19th instant, at 9 A.M.
For Straits and Calcutta.—Per *Lennox*, on Monday, the 20th instant, at 3.30 P.M.
For Manila.—Per *Jorge Juan*, on Monday, the 20th instant, at 4.30 P.M.

MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET.

The United States Mail Packet "OCEANIC" will be despatched on Monday, the 20th inst., with Mails for Japan, San Francisco, the United States, Canada, Honolulu, Peru, &c., which will be closed as follows:—
At 2.15 P.M. Registry ceases.
At 2.30 P.M. Post-office closes, but Correspondence may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 10 cents extra Postage until the time of departure.

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.

The French Contract Packet "YANGTSE," will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, with Mails to the United Kingdom, Europe, and places beyond, *vid Naples*; to Saigon, Straits Settlements, Batavia, Burmah, Ceylon, India, (*via* Madras), the Australasian Colonies, Aden, Egypt, Malta, and Gibraltar.
The usual hours will be observed in closing the Mails, &c.

HOURS FOR CLOSING THE CONTRACT MAILS.

THE FRENCH MAIL.—DAY BEFORE DEPARTURE.
5 P.M., Money Order Office closes. Post Office closes, except the night box, which is always open out of office hours.
DAY OF DEPARTURE.
7. A.M., Post Office opens.
10 A.M., Registry of Letters ceases. Posting of all printed matter and patterns ceases.
11 A.M., Mail closes, except for Late Letters.
11.10 A.M., Letters may be posted with Late Fee of 10 cents until.
11.30 A.M., when the Post Office closes entirely.
11.40 A.M., Late Letters may be posted on board the packet with Late Fee of 10 Cents until time of departure.

SHIPPING IN HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.

CHINKIANG, British steamer, 1,036, C. Mc. Coy, 29th July,—Yokohama 19th July, and Nagasaki 24th, Coals.—Siemssen & Co.—Cosmopolitan Dock.
CHURRUCA, Spanish steamer, 403, G. de Hormachea, 23rd July,—Manila 20th July, General and Treasure ($113,000).—Remedios & Co.—Kowloon Dock.
C. T. HOOK, British steamer, 902, W. Jarvis, 15th August,—Nagasaki 9th August, Coal.—Thos. Howard & Co.
DE BAY, British steamer, 1,083, Joseph Lee, 11th August,—Batavia 28th July, and Saigon 7th August, Rice and General.—Adamson, Bell & Co.—Cosmopolitan Dock.
ELECTRA, German steamer, 1,162, E. Kaler, 14th August,—Saigon 10th August, Rice.—Siemssen & Co.
EMUY, Spanish steamer, 410, Rementeria, 30th June,—Manila 27th June, General.—Remedios & Co.—Kowloon Dock.
ESMERALDA, British steamer, 395, G. Wright, 14th August,—Amoy 11th August, General.—Russell & Co.
Fame, British steamer, 117 (Stopani)—Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.
GLENELG, British steamer, 894, Speechly, 16th August,—San Francisco, and Honolulu 13th July, General.—Gilman & Co.
LENNOX, British steamer, 1,327, Scott, 4th Aug., —Calcutta 19th July, Sand Heads 20th, Penang 26th, and Singapore 28th, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.—Kowloon Dock.
LI YUNG, Annamite steamer, 150, Chun, 19th June,—Touron 15th June, General.—Chinese.
NAMOA, British steamer, 862, Geo. Westoby, 15th August,—Foochow 11th August, Amoy 13th, and Swatow 14th, General.—D. Lapraik & Co.
OCEANIC, British steamer, 3,808, Davison, 9th August,—San Francisco 10th July, and Yokohama 2nd August, Mails and General.—O. & O. S. S. Co.
PING-ON, British steamer, 575, A. A. McCaslin, 16th August,—Haiphong 11th August, Pakhoi 13th, and Hoihow 15th, General.—Russel & Co.
SIN TAINAN, German str., 47, H. Victeen, 30th July,—Taiwan 24th July, Ballast.—Captain.
SUEZ, British steamer, 1,300, Geo. Ainslie, 20th July,—Honolulu 28th June, Flour and General.—Russell & Co.—Kowloon Dock.
TAICHIOW, British steamer, 862, Jordan, 14th August,—Bangkok 8th August, General.—Yuen Fat Hong.
TANNADICE, British steamer, 1,500, S. G. Green, 16th August,—Sydney 23rd July, Cape Moreton 25th, Townsville 28th, Cooktown 29th, Thursday Island 2nd August, and Port Darwin 6th, General.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.
WELLE, German steamer, 393, E. Piper, 15th August,—Hoihow 14th August, General.—Wieler & Co.
ZAMBESI, British steamer, 1,540, L. H. Moule, 13th August,—Yokohama 4th August, Mails and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

SAILING VESSELS.

ALBYN'S ISLE, British bark, 360, C. Burgess, 15th August,—Touron 9th August, Coal.—Chinese.
ANTON GUNTHER, German bark, 441, F. Steinbrugge, 6th August,—Touron 31st July, Coal.—Melchers & Co.
A. T. STALLKNECHT, German bark, 540, P. Petersen, 1st August,—Gorontalo 17th July, Rattans.—Siemssen & Co.
AURORA, British bark, 294, R. Milne, 7th August, —Bangkok 25th July, Rice.—Chinese.
BILLY SIMPSON, British bark, 432, Brown, 11th August,—Bangkok 1st August, General.—Hing Kee.
BOTHWELL CASTLE, British bark, 592, Romney, 31st July,—Chefoo, General.—Chinese.
CARL RITTER, German bark, 595, C. Mahl, 6th August,—Cardiff 1st March, Coal.—Siemssen & Co.
CHANDERNAGOR, German bark, 683, Sachse, 19th June,—Touron 14th June, Coals.—F. Blackhead & Co.
CHOCORUA, American ship, 1,163, Locke, 30th June,—Hiogo 3rd May, Ballast.—Master—Aberdeen Dock.
FORMOSA, British schooner, 381, W. T. Quayle, 8th August,—Newchwang 10th July, Beans.—Siemssen & Co.
FRIEDRICH, German bark, 676, J. P. Ulderup, 30th June,—Cardiff 27th February, Coals.—Wieler & Co.
GOODELL, American bark, 843, Wm. R. Hogan, 18th July,—New York 30th Jan., Kerosine Oil.—Russell & Co.
GRANDEE, American ship, 1,254, Jacobs, 15th July,—Newcastle, N.S.W., 26th May, Coal.—Order.
GREYHOUND, British brig, 231, Prescott, 9th August,—Albany, W.A., 16th June, Wood.—Gilman & Co.
G. C. TRUFANT, British ship, 1,529, Thomas, 14th June,—Cardiff 5th February, Coal.—Russell & Co.
HELENA, Swedish 3-m. schooner, 199, H. O. Berggren, 11th August,—Port Natal 13th June, Ballast.—Turner & Co.
INCA, German bark, 730, J. G. Gefken, 24th July,—Chefoo 30th June, Beans and Vermicelli.—Pustau & Co.
KILLENA, British bark, 795, H. Wallace, 11th August,—Hamburg 11th April, General.—Meyer & Co.
LOUISA, German 3-m. sch., 245, Schierloch, 2nd Jan.,—Whampoa 31st Dec., General.—Captain.
NARDOO, British bark, 329, J. F. Morrison, 4th August,—Quinhon 30th July, General.—Wing Kee & Co.
RAMIER, French brig, 280, Savary, 28th June, —Iloilo 10th June, General.—Carlowitz & Co.
SOUNTAG, American bark, 1,004, F. D. Walds, 9th August,—Newcastle, N.S.W., 7th June, Coal.—Adamson, Bell & Co.
SPARTAN, American schooner, 85, Ch. Vincent, 26th July,—from Chungchow.—W. H. Ray.
TWILIGHT, American ship, 1,265, W. C. Warland, 8th June,—Newcastle, N.S.W., 14th April, Coal.—Adamson, Bell & Co.
WILLIAM HALES, American bark, 834, Geo. F. Elliot, 1st July,—Newcastle, N.S.W., 9th May, Coals.—Captain.
WRECKER, American lorcha, 55, Henderson, 16th July,—Guap Island 1st June, General.—Blackhead & Co.
ZOUAVE, American ship, 1,202, Robert C. Loper, 3rd August,—Cardiff 4th April, Coals.—F. & O. S. N. Co.

CANTON.

ALWINE, German steamer, 400, Thiesen, 15th August,—Newchwang 8th August, Beans.—Wieler & Co.
FU-YEW, Chinese steamer, 920, Croad, 14th August,—Shanghai 11th August, General.—C. M. S. N. Co.
MEI-FOO, Chinese steamer, 1,283, W. H. Lunt, 16th August,—Shanghai 11th August, General.—C. M. S. N. Co.
OLYMPIA, German steamer, 783, Christiansen, 15th August,—Newchwang 7th August, and Chefoo 8th, General.—Siemssen & Co.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

G. H. MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.

QUARTS..... $22 per Case.
PINTS..... $23 per Case.

Apply to MELCHERS & Co.

Hongkong, 2nd March, 1882. [8

FOR SALE.

THE OWNER being about to retire from Business is open to negociate for the Sale of the GOOD-WILL, FITTINGS, and FURNITURE Complete of the Old Established and well-known establishment kriown as the "NATIONAL HOTEL" situated at Nos: 222 and 224, Queen's Road Central. The House contains TWO BILLIARD TABLES (one English and one American) which are in first-class condition.

For further Particulars apply to JOHN OLSON, National Hotel.

Hongkong, 14th June, 1883. [467

FOR SALE.

BEST Quality of GOLDEN GATE and WESTERN MILLS FLOUR, lately from San Francisco.

PONGEE SILK of all kinds.

Apply to FUNG TANG, OF HEE CHEONG CHING HONG, 42, Bonham Strand.

Hongkong, 6th August, 1883. [624

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE AND PORTER.

DAVID CORSAR & SONS' MERCHANT NAVY, NAVY BOILED, LONG FLAX, CROWN } CANVAS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [469

FOR SALE CHEAP.

FIVE TO SIX HUNDRED TONS C O K E IN LOTS FROM ONE TON UPWARDS.

COAL TAR IN BARRELS.

CHOY CHEW, 230, PRAYA WEST.

Hongkong, 5th April, 1883. [262

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,

SHIPCHANDLERS, STORE-KEEPERS AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS, PRAYA CENTRAL.

AMERICAN ENGINEERS' AND HOUSEHOLD TOOLS.

FAIRBANK'S AND HOWE'S SCALES,
SALTER'S SPRING BALANCES.
FORCE PUMPS FOR SHIPS' USE.
DRILLING MACHINES.
HITCHCOCK'S PATENT TABLE LAMPS, and HANGING PENDANTS.
BOTTLE WASHING AND CORKING MACHINES.
SHIPS' SKYLIGHTS
POLISHED PLATE GLASS.
STEEL HAWSERS ON REEL STAND.
CHARCOAL WATER FILTERS.
SPARKLING SCHARZHOFBERGER
FLENSBURG STOCKBEER.
MARIENTHALER BEER,
IN QUARTS & PINTS.
VEUVE CLICQUOT PONSARDIN
AND
THEOPHILE ROEDERER & Co.'s
GLADIATEUR CHAMPAGNE.
CHR. MOTZ & Co.'s
CLARETS.
VALEYRAAC MEDOC.
ST. ESTEPH MEDOC.
MARGAUX MEDOC.
PURE CONDENSED ALPINE MILK
IN BOTTLES.
WESTPHALIA HAMS.
SMOKED BEEF IN TINS.
GERMAN VEGETABLES IN TINS.
BEST GOUDA CHEESE IN TINS.
SALT MEAT SAUSAGES IN KEGS.
SALT SPICED BEEF IN KEGS.
KEROSENE STOVES.

Hongkong, 14th July, 1882. [10

JUST PUBLISHED.

PRICE THIRTY CENTS.

THE TYPHOONS OF THE EASTERN SEAS BY BREVET LIEUT.-COL. H. S. PALMER, ROYAL ENGINEERS,

Being a Review of Père Dechevrens' Work on the Typhoons of the China Sea.

KELLY & WALSH—HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 10th November, 1882.

Intimations.

MR. MOORE begs to recommend his GOGO SHAMPOO WASH to the public as unrivalled by any preparation ever produced for promoting the growth of the hair. The basis of this compound is made of soap root; the natives of the Philippine Islands never use anything else for washing their hair; they are never found bald, and it is quite common to see the females with hair from 5 to 6 feet long. By constantly using this Shampoo Wash as directed, you will NEVER BE BALD.

The proprietor offers the Wash to the public entirely confident that by its restorative properties it will without fail arrest decaying hair. It completely eradicates scurf, dandruff, and cures all diseases of the scalp. It does not contain any poisonous drugs. By its cooling properties it allays the itching and fever of the scalp, which is the great cause of people losing their hair.

Mr. MOORE has succeeded in being able to put this wash up in bottles without allowing it to ferment, and he will guarantee it to keep any length of time in any climate.

FOR SALE ONLY BY MOORE & Co., VARIETY STORE, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 25th January, 1883. [589

HONGKONG HOTEL.

HAIR DRESSING SALOON.

MR. MARMANDE begs to inform the Community of Hongkong, and Visitors, that the above Establishment is now in full working order.

He has engaged TWO FIRST-CLASS TONSORIAL ARTISTS from Paris, and his staff now consists of five competent workmen. He is prepared to execute Hair-dressing in all its branches, making wigs for theatrical purposes, or for ordinary wear, &c., &c.

HAIR CUTTING	50 Cents.
SHAMPOOING	25 "
SHAVING	25 "
TRIMMING BEARDS	25 "

LADIES' HAIRDRESSING SALOON.

Mr. MARMANDE and his assistants are always at liberty to attend Ladies at his Saloon, specially set apart for Ladies, or at their own Residences at MODERATE CHARGES.

Mr. MARMANDE begs to offer to the public his Shampoo Wash made by Mons. Pinaud who has had many years experience and guarantees it to keep for any length of time in any climate.

Monthly Customers for Hair-cutting, Shaving, and Shampooing, taken at the following prices:—

EVERY DAY	$4.00 Per Month.
EVERY OTHER DAY	$3.00 "
TWICE A WEEK	$2.00 "

Mr. MARMANDE will receive direct from Paris a large Consignment of Perfumery and other Toilet requisites which will be open for inspection, and he is prepared to supply the same at prices which will compare favorably with those of any other establishment.

The Saloon is cool and airy, being supplied with Punkahs, and the "Iced Shampoo" is the greatest luxury of the day.

The Saloon is open from 7 A.M. till 7 P.M. for the reception of those who feel the necessity of a Tonsorial operation.

RAZORS MOST CAREFULLY RESET.

Hongkong, 12th June, 1883. [458

D. K. GRIFFITH.

MANUFACTURER OF THE LONDON AERATED WATERS.
7, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, (Opposite the City Hall)

Having Purchased the entire Machinery of the late Mr. E. CHASTEL'S SODA WATER FACTORY is now prepared to execute the largest orders for every description of Aerated Waters with promptness and despatch.

SUPERIOR QUALITY IS GUARANTEED.

Consumers are Invited to try those carefully Manufactured SPARKLING WATERS. THREE DOZEN FOR ONE DOLLAR.

All Orders and Communications should be addressed to The Factory, 7, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE.

Hongkong, 11th April, 1882. [279

G. FALCONER & CO.

WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS AND JEWELLERS. NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS AND BOOKS.

No. 46, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. [471

GUEDES & CO.

PRINTERS, STATIONERS, AND BOOKBINDERS. D'AGUILAR STREET.

EVERY KIND OF WORK EXECUTED WITH ACCURACY, NEATNESS, AND DESPATCH ON VERY MODERATE TERMS.

SELECTED MATERIALS FOR MARKET REPORTS

Book-binding and Ruling in every style executed at low rates. Workmanship Guaranteed.

Hongkong, 23rd August, 1882. [4

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO.

CHRONOMETER, WATCH, AND CLOCK-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, SILVER-SMITHS, AND OPTICIANS. CHARTS AND BOOKS. NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS. SOLE AGENTS for Louis Audemars' Watches; awarded the highest Prizes at every Exhibition; and for Voigtländer and Sohn's CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES, MARINE GLASSES, AND SPYGLASSES.

No. 38, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. [478

HONGKONG TIMBER YARD, WANCHAI.

OREGON PINE SPARS AND LUMBER ALWAYS ON HAND.

L. MALLORY, Proprietor.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1881. [501

WILLIAM SCHMIDT & CO.

GUNMAKERS & AMMUNITION DEALERS, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE.

Arms, Ammunitions, and Requisites of every description.

Arms Repaired, Cleaned, or Converted at moderate charges.

Sporting Guns and Ammunition always on hand. [9

Intimations.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned begs to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Foreign Community that he has resigned his Partnership in the "NAM-SING TAILOR SHOP" and has Purchased an Interest in the "SZE HING LOONG SHOP," No. 100, Queen's Road Central, carrying on the Business of TAILORS, OUTFITTERS, and GENERAL MERCHANTS. He hopes by strict attention to Business and Selling the Best Class of Goods at Moderate Prices to receiv ea share of the patronage so liberally bestowed on him in the past.

AH NAM, Late (stout) Partner in the "NAM-SING Tailor Shop."

Hongkong, 16th April, 1883. [290

NOTICE.

THE Public are respectfully informed that the Undersigned has been trading at the undermentioned premises for the past 38 years as TAILOR, DRAPER, and GENERAL OUTFITTER. He has no connection whatever with any other firm trading under a similar name or style, and takes this opportunity of informing his old customers that their orders will receive the same careful attention in the future that has been given to them in the past. By supplying the Best Materials and Workmanship at MODERATE PRICES, and by promptly attending to all orders entrusted to his charge, he hopes to be favored with the patronage of his old customers and the Public Generally.

N.B.—Note the address.

NAM SING, No. 84, Queen's Road Central, Opposite the Central Market.

Hongkong, 25th April, 1883. [325

A H O Y. HOY LEE.

MERCHANT TAILOR, HAT, & CAP MAKER.

HAS for Sale, every description of Gentlemen's Scarves, Collars, Ties, Socks, Hats, &c., &c. Dealer in Chinese Silks of all kinds. Bamboo Blinds, Mattings of own Manufacture. China Teapots in bamboo covers, Rattan Chairs, Silk Coats a Specialité, a perfect fit and best material guaranteed.

No. 112, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1882. [388

SAM HING, JUNR. STULTZ TAILOR AND OUTFITTER.

DEALER in CHINESE SILKS of all kinds, BAMBOO BLINDS, CHINA MATTING, PITH HATS, SUMMER TWEED, &c., &c.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT, TAILOR TO H. R. H. THE DUKE OF BRABANT, NOW KING OF THE BELGIANS, and to H.M. THE KING OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

No. 62, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. (Fourth Door West from Pottinger Street.)

Hongkong, 31st March, 1883. [247

CHEONG WO, TAILOR, DRAPER, AND GENERAL OUTFITTER.

BEST Materials and a Perfect Fit Guaranteed at MODERATE PRICES.

DEALER IN CHINESE SILK OF ALL KINDS, PITH HATS, BAMBOO BLINDS, &c., &c., &c.

WHOLESALE MANUFACTURE OF SILK COATS AND OTHER GARMENTS FOR EXPORTATION.

☞ N.B.—Note the address. No. 66, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

SIXTH DOOR WEST FROM POTTINGER STREET.

Hongkong, 19th May, 1883. [369

TOK KEE.

COAL MERCHANT, No. 75, PRAYA CENTRAL.

KEEPS on hand for Sale all kinds of House and Steam COAL of the best quality, at moderate rates. The "CUM LOONG," "CUM CHOW," "CUM SHUEN," "CUM LEE" Steam Launches for Hire at $3 for 1st hour, $2 for 2nd and $1 for 3rd hour, "CUM ON," and "CUM KAI," at $3 for 1st hour, $2 for 2nd hour, and for longer periods according to arrangement.

Hongkong, 16th October, 1882. [302

LING SHING.

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER, No. 5, WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.

THE CHEAPEST SHOP IN THE TRADE.

Materials and Workmanship Guaranteed.

Special experience in making Gentlemen's RIDING BOOTS.

Hongkong, 4th April, 1883. [255

CHIE NAM.

GOLD AND SILVERSMITH, WATCH MAKER AND ENGRAVER.

WATCHES CLEANED AND REPAIRED ON MODERATE TERMS.

ALL WORK GUARANTEED.

JEWELRY MADE AND REPAIRED.

No. 72, WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 6th April, 1882. [318

YEUQUA.

SHIP, PORTRAIT, AND MINIATURE PAINTER. PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS. LANDSCAPES IN OIL AND WATER COLORS. All Work Executed by First-Class Artists. IVORY MINIATURES A SPECIALITE. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

No. 52, C, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, UPSTAIRS. HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 4th April, 1883. [256

NOTICE.

BOOKBINDING AND RULING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES EXECUTED AT VERY LOW RATES AT THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" OFFICE.

Account Books ruled to any pattern. Music bound in Elegant Style with Best Materials.

"TELEGRAPH" OFFICE, HONGKONG.

Printed and Published by ROBERT FRASER-SMITH, at No. 9, Pedder's Hill, in the City of Victoria, Hongkong.—August 17, 1883.

IN twenty-nine months the population of Berlin has increased 80,000.

THE American ship *Grandee* goes over to Kowloon dock to-day. The *Formosa* undocks from Kowloon to-morrow, the steamer *Lenöox* taking the vacant place.

JOHN BRIGHT'S speeches are marked by two pleasant peculiarities—frequent allusions to children and numerous quotations from English poets, especially Byron and Milton.

A GEORGIA physician who has won a great reputation for quick cures, has a very simple remedy for most diseases. He tells the patient a circus is coming to town in four days, and the sick man is generally able to be out by that time.

THERE was a man at college whose father made a vast amount of money, but had not perfected his son in the use of the letter *h*. The youngster was fond of riding or at any rate of talking about it, and one day he was expatiating at dinner on the subject of 'osses. Thereupon the college wag broke in with an observation: "You would never have been able to sit a Roman steed, Fledgeley." "Why not?" asked the unsuspecting boaster. "Because," answered the wag, "the *os* of the Romans was nothing but *bone*."

MR. KAY ROBINSON, writing in the *Century* upon the development of the human species, says the man of the future "will be a toothless, hairless animal incapable of extended locomotion. His feet will have no division between the toes. He will be very averse to fighting, and will maintain his position in the foremost files of time to come solely upon the strength of a few peculiar convolutions in his brain." If Mr. Robinson is correct, the man of the future will be like the boy who tickled the hind foot of a mule, insomuch that he will not be so pretty as before, but will know a great deal more.

A GOOD story is told of the wife of an American diplomatist, who is fond of calling upon the celebrities in every place which she visits. Being in Florence some time ago, she expressed her intention of calling upon "Ouida," the well-known novelist. Her friends attempted to dissuade her, saying that "Ouida" had a violent prejudice against Americans. Undeterred, the female diplomatist called at the novelist's house and was met by "Ouida," who said: "I must tell you that I exceedingly dislike Americans." "I am very much surprised to hear that," was the reply, "for they are the only people who read your nasty books!"

THE Prince of Wales' last new fancy is Miss Chappell, niece of the well-known music publisher of Bond-street, London, who is, indeed, a beautiful girl. Virtue, in these days, which are not the times of the Merry Monarch, has rights which even royalty is bound to respect; nevertheless, there is an odium (to some extent the result of feminine jealousy) which will linger when a woman is known to have been admired by the Prince, and respectable girls, but particularly their parents feel this very keenly. A young Scotch girl recently went to London on a visit to some relatives, and soon after her arrival she met the Prince of Wales at a ball, where he paid her a great deal of attention, and the next day sent her a magnificent bouquet, with his compliments. Her relatives were so alarmed at the affair that they sent the girl straight back by the first train to Scotland out of harm's way!

CHARGE OF THE TEA BRIGADE.

(BY ONE WHO SURVIVED).

Half a tael, half a tael,
Many a tael upward,
All into the Teamen's hands
The Chaazees blundered.
Forward, Exchange is made!
"Charge not the Cost!" they said:
Into the mad buying rushed
Chaazees unnumbered.

"Foward the Teas!" they said,
Figures no man dismay'd
Not tho' the Hong well knew
Some one had blundered:
There's not to check supplies,
Sell tea by truth or lies,
Sell! if to squeeze he tries
Still profit is left for us
Chaazees so blundered.

Teamen to right of them,
Teamen to left of them,
All Teas the same to them
Godowns encumbered;
Bought as the prices fell,
Boldly they bought and well,
Said they with bated breath
"How well our Teas will sell"
Profits unnumbered.

Flashed they, "The Markets bare,"
Flashed reply, which made all stare,
Saving the Teamen there,
Clearing a whole Crop! Why
All London wondered;
Plunging had failed like smoke
Right full their hope was broke;
Old ones and young ones
Reel'd at the Cable stroke
Scatter'd and sunder'd
Then they looked back, but not
Not Profits unnumbered.

Wired to right of them,
Wired to left of them,
Sales, not a lot of them,
Losing like thunder;
Wire quick "We will not sell;"
Yet price by pence it fell,
Teas that were bought so well
Came hardly out at cost,
Lost, or could not sell,
All nearly left on hand
Curses unuttered.

When will the trade be staid?
No more wild shipments made!
For all to wonder,
Foochow a change must make,
Writ on the walls of Fate,
"*Thy days are numbered.*"

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The steamer *Coptic*, with the next American mail, left Yokohama on Sunday, the 12th instant, at daylight, and may be expected here on or about Saturday, the 18th.

THE INDIAN MAIL.

The two steamers, with the next Indian mail, left Calcutta on the morning of the 16th instant and are due here on or about the 1st proximo.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

The following is the report of the board of directors to the ordinary half-yearly meeting of shareholders, to be held at the offices of the company, No. 14, Praya, Hongkong, on Monday, the 20th August, 1883, at 3 o'clock p.m.:—

To the Shareholders of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Limited.

Gentlemen,—The Directors have now to submit to you their Report with a Statement of Accounts for the half-year ending 30th June last.

The total receipts for the six months are $567,449.47, and the net profits after paying interest due and all charges, amount to	$118,612.05
to which has to be added the balance brought forward from last account	2,210.69
	$120,833.40
from which have to be deducted—	
Directors' fees	$3,500.00
Auditors' fees	250.00
	3,750.00
making available for appropriation	$117,083.03

The Directors recommend that a dividend of 4 per cent., or $50,000, be paid to the Shareholders, and a bonus of $10,000 to contributing Shareholders; $10,000 be written off the cost of Machinery at Kowloon and Cosmopolitan Docks, and $5,000 from the Tug boat *Fame*; and that $40,000 be applied to reduce the value of the Aberdeen Docks, leaving a balance of $9,083.03 to be carried forward to new account.

The Directors have concluded the arrangement with the Lords of the Admiralty, to which reference has been made in previous Reports, although a formal agreement has not yet been signed. Under this agreement the Company will undertake the construction of a Dock of very large dimensions at Kowloon, and to give priority of entrance at all times to H.M.'s Ships of war, in consideration of which the Admiralty will pay towards the cost of construction the sum of £75,000, and make a further advance on loan to the Company of £20,000, bearing interest at 4 per cent., the principal and interest to be redeemable by yearly instalments extending over a long period. The Company will have the privilege of docking H.M.'s Ships of War on the China Station, unless the exigencies of the service compel them to dock elsewhere. Considerable progress has been made in the construction of the Dock, and up to the 30th June, the sum of $44,841.08 had been expended upon the works.

AUDITORS.

The accounts have been audited by Messrs. Thos. Arnold and H. W. Davis.

F. B. JOHNSON, Chairman.

MACAO.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

MACAO, August 15th, 1883.

I promised you in my last to send you occasional notes of the current events of this modern El Dorado; but public occurrences worthy of note have lately been so few and far between that even scandals would be welcome, for the sake of their novelty. We are living, moreover, in such an enlightened fragment of the globe, thanks to our Fantan civilisation and the laws on which it stands, that, search as you like, public scandals are beyond the reach of our etymology. We live and die happy, and unconscious of the elements that surround us. Absence of trade and harbour obstructionism may loom in the distance threatening our future blessedness, but as we live in the present, we are prone to relegate the future to take care of itself. Besides, is not the hallowed mother-country there, and are the sucklings to despair because she simply pigeon-holes their demands for bread and salt water? Why think of conquering the sea, when the land is irreclaimable? We are ably governed; why do we not worship the ruler? Newspaper criticisms? Who is the worse for them? Is your correspondent the worse for being styled a member of the lowest dregs of society? Is the potato plantation of the Editor of the "*Telegraph*" the better for being so highly praised by one of our local papers?

No; never, says Teufelsdröch, have the written opinions (not the public) of the city of Weisnichtwo gone so far astray. As there is a madness that forebodes destruction, so, to judge by the signs of the times, the grim bankruptcy of judgment awaits Macao journalism. Questions of vital importance are set aside, to give room to personal polemics of a sickly nature; a fact not to be wondered at; since wherever trade and commerce do not flourish and people are not busy, hungry cats are apt to start into existence by a spontaneous generation, back-scratching and biting each other to a satiety. Give us trade, national, foreign, even Chinese trade, and common sense will assume the predominance over the warring passions. Give us business, and let officialism, beaurocracy and even politics either confine themselves within their limits, or perish.

Look, for instance, at the last celebrated case with or about Dr. Corte-Real. How much useful ink has been wasted in unravelling and rendering more mysterious a question that came so naturally under the grasp of simple common-sense. The worthy doctor may have pocketed the sympathy of many an admirer; he had really done some good service to the colony; but can he be sympathised with for having devoted so much time and trouble to quarrel, when his duties and even his interests called him home? I was never an enemy of the doctor, but I condemn those scratching and pettish propensities lately developed in him. Had our newspapers nothing else to do but to stir the fire of recriminations and self defence into such a tar-barrel blaze as we have lately seen and despised?

Look again at the educational question. Sober reasoning and scientific suggestions for the improvement of our scholastic institutions have disappeared, and in their stead we now read Phillipics and Catilinarias levelled at each other, by our organs of modern civilization. And the youth of Macao are to be taught daily that grand maxim: "knowledge is power"! Assuredly, Mr. Editor, we are on the wrong path, by an enormous deviation. How long will this state of *bouleversement du diable* last, is a problem that surpasses my conjectures. That it affords ample subject for ridicule there is scarcely any doubt; and failing serious topics to write you upon, for write to you I shall, you may expect abundance of ridicule to amuse your serious readers with.

COLONIAL LEGISLATION.

It would be useless and more than folly to attempt any searching investigation, either critical or otherwise, into the question of Colonial Government, as applied in most of Great Britain's Colonies in the East. Taking Hongkong as our criterion and model (?) colony in this part of the world, it must be admitted that there is but little wherewith we can fairly grapple, so as to arrive at any definite or satisfactory conclusions. However, there is some *data*, and also what may be termed general results which enable us to base opinions upon the facts to which they have relation.

As we have said Hongkong is the centre of the circle to which we must at present confine our observations. It is not necessary for us to fly outside the bounds of the very limited circle of which Hongkong is the centre, much less to attempt to advocate any tangential policy.

The reins of government nowadays are held, in nearly every part of the world, and by nearly, if not all nations on the face of the earth, in an unsteady, wavering and indecisive manner. It will be futile to call attention to nations in immediate proximity to our own, as it is plain to see the unsettled state of the internal and external affairs of France, Germany, Spain, Russia, Austria, Italy and the rest of the European countries. And it will be also needless to recapitulate the political condition of heathen or semi-civilized nations in the East and elsewhere. We shall be content to confine ourselves to Great Britain,—or rather her colonies,—and the uncertain, fragile and intangible way in which the balance of power is vested in the hands of a few, who—so it is their boast—have a simple and even bare majority of voice wherewith to uphold such power.

Hongkong in itself may be taken as the Great Britain of the China Seas in the same way that Singapore may be called the Great Britain of the Eastern Archipeligo, and, like unto *the* Great Britain at home, should be so governed. The House of Commons is what it is intended for, viz: the direct representative of the *vox populi*. The House of Lords cannot come under the same heading. Parliament at home may broadly be classed with the Legislative Council of Hongkong, and so classing it, we have the House of Commons to represent the unofficial element of our government, that is the community, while the House of Lords represents the official element. We have but little occasion to ask which is the greater and more powerful body in point of numbers; statistics will show us that. But what we would now like to point out is that it is high time that the non-official element in the legislation of our little colony be augmented to such an extent as to render the voice of those, who, although they do not own two or three dozen corner lots of land in the heart of the city, or have other landed interests in the place, still have such a hold upon the colony that, were their interest in such commerce to be withdrawn, not one, but hundreds, would feel it, and, as it were, one or more of the main props of the place be withdrawn. What we ask is that we be placed more on an equal footing with our Home Government. Let our House of Commons be represented by a good few, who really have the interest of the colony at heart. We do not advocate anything unreasonable. If we are to have a tramway, by all means let us have one. But do not let us have a tramway to be governed by the voice of Government in *propria persona*; to be at its beck and call while representatives of the people are in such a minority that their poor, feeble voices were as a drop in the ocean.

We do not in any way allude to the tramway in particular, but to that and other matters affecting the colonial interest of our people in such a manner as will tend to produce such reforms as may lead to the eradication of the countless pieces of jobbery to which we have been subject ever since Hongkong was Hongkong. The colony is now in a temporary decline, and resuscitation to its former state of affluence cannot be attained save through a majority in the Hongkong Legislature of those selected to represent the voice of the people.

A TRIP IN A GUNBOAT FROM CHINA TO KOREA.

The good Foochow gun-vessel No. 18, *Ting Ying Chow*, left Chefoo on the 26th instant at 10 a.m., bound for Korea, to relieve her sister ship, the *Tai An*, No. 19. On this occasion she was commanded by the first officer, Mr. Sing Lai, the captain having remained behind, sick. There were about one hundred passengers on board, including one foreigner, his Chinese *chef de cuisine* and ditto *valet de chambre*, besides about a dozen autochthones of Korea; they were washed and combed. There was a moderate head wind, but the weather was fine. Between Cape Cod and the N.E. Shantung Promontory we encountered a fog, and the ordinary fog tune was played by tootjng the steam whistle. After passing the Shantung Promontory, a short chopping beam sea set in, and No. 18 commenced doing some considerable business in the rolling line, but did not succeed to roll the masts out of herself; she has two masts, and they are brig-rigged. Of guns she can muster seven, and they are kept in excellent order; the powder in the magazine is being kept dry; the sentry does not smoke a pipe. The officers and engineers are making a very favourable impression; the decks and other portions of the vessel are kept clean, and to inspect the engine-room is a regular pleasure; the officers and engineers vied with each other to make the passengers comfortable; the commander slept in the chart room, and very courteously granted the use of his own state room to his foreign passenger. The food supplied on board was well cooked and plentiful; food cooked foreign fashion (English style) was offered to the foreigner, in a most liberal way. The discipline on board the *Ting Ying Chow* left nothing to be desired; the various duties by the different people appeared to be carried out with a perfect good will and good nature, no hitches occurring. During the night the native passengers squatted down round the decks distributing themselves amongst their various baggages as best they might, because there was no room below decks, the hold being occupied with stores, etc., for the Chinese army of occupation in Korea. The fog gradually disappeared after leaving the China coast, and next morning the weather was clear and fine. At daylight the Chinese and Koreans were busily moving about the decks with their wash basins, cleaning their bodies; a sight, which would have disabused the minds of those people who pretend to be so disgusted with the uncleanliness of Chinese and Koreans, thinking that if they don't stumble over a bath tub at every step that people must be dirty.

The good No. 18 can actually steam about ten (10) knots an hour, but she is generally driven only, for economical and other sensible reasons, at the rate of 8—9 knots; the engines work very smoothly, and they are evidently cared for very intelligently and conscientiously; they are on the compound principle. The engineers appear to thoroughly understand their business, and behave like gentlemen.

The crew appear to be a respectable, civil, honest and orderly set of men; the servants are courteous and very attentive, and on the whole the vessel appears to be most creditably managed; her present temporary commander, Capt. Sing Lai, is handling her exceedingly well, and makes the favourable impression of a gentlemanly Chinaman, a capital sailor, and an experienced sea captain; most of the officers are natives of Foochow, including the gunner, a smart and promising young man. They are intelligent, obliging and well-behaved people.

About 10 a.m. on the 27th, sighted the South Rock of the Ferrières group, about a quarter point on the port bow, about 10 miles distant; the fog having cleared away after leaving the coast of China; the weather was very fine, but somewhat hazy, as frequently met with on the China side of the Yellow Sea and all over the coasts of China. At 11 a.m. entered what may be called the *embouchure* of the Salée river, the most convenient approach to Seoul.

The native passengers now became animated, climbing about in all directions, eager to catch a glimpse of the mainland, which shortly afterwards hove in sight; the number of passengers, luggage and *merchandise* clustered together in the transport No. 18 go far to show that it would be well to let, once or twice a month, a Chefoo steamer, on her southward trip, call at Seoul; she might arrive, perhaps, (by calling in this port first) about 24-30 hours later in Shanghai by doing so, but there is no doubt that even now, in the present undeveloped state of trade, it would be sufficiently remunerative to let steamers trading between the northern gulfs of China and Shanghai, call at Seoul, regularly; the Chinese transports, which now run about every ten days between Chefoo and Korea are always crammed full of passengers and goods; numbers of passengers and large quantities of merchandize must be refused, for want of available space.

The Tai An is being navigated carefully; the British Admiralty Charts are used; they are corrected by the officers on board, according to the latest British, German and Japanese surveys, which is a great credit to Captain Sing Lai, and his navigating officer, also a promising young native of Foochow.

At two p.m. passed the British gunboat *Flying Fish* at anchor to the southward, and about half an hour later one of her steam launches, on surveying duty. Passed a sloop-rigged foreign built vessel under the Japanese flag standing to the westward, and saw numerous two-masted Korean junks in the many channels amongst the islands. There were a great many fishing boats pulling about, or riding at anchor, in all directions. Shortly after passing South Rock (which is remarkably like Gutzlaff Island at the entrance of the Yangtsze Kiang), the water became as smooth as a mill pond, and although we had the full strength of the ebbtide against us, its influence was felt no more than perhaps about 2½-3 knots an hour. The gunboat people who are well acquainted with the navigation of these waters, are of opinion that the rate of tidal streams never exceed the strength of tides in Foochow, Shanghai, or other rivers in China, as far as Roze Island Anchorage which is the new treaty port of the Capital of Korea.

About 4 p.m. the creek was entered which leads up to the Chinese camps, to the northward of Cape Chanoine. In the latest (not yet published) surveys this snug little harbour is called Nam Yang Anchorage; it is at *dead low water* at least double as wide as Tientsin River in *its broadest parts*, and could easily accommodate *at one time* a dozen Tientsin steamers; its average depth is in the shallowest portions about one fathom deeper than the Peiho anywhere between Taku and Tientsin. This would prove that the Chinese have been very shrewd in selecting this spot for establishing their military camps, the anchorage being perfectly landlocked all round, like a graving dock. Such sheltered and safe anchorages are quite plentiful on the coasts of Korea, as is more and more proved by the diligent surveys carried on by the orders of Admirals Willes and von Blanc, commanding the British and German squadrons on the eastern Asiatic Stations; thus demonstrating that naval officers may gain laurels elsewhere than in battle, or in the cricket field, or with the billiard cue.

Entering amongst the islands of the Korean coast reminds one vividly of most of the islands of the Japan Inland Sea; the majority of them are certainly far superior to the bare, barren and desolate looking islands of most of the outlying groups on the coast of China. The natives on these little insular worlds live in secluded, beautiful, well-sheltered glens, surrounded by clusters of trees of various kinds. They seem of a kindly disposition, after their first shyness has worn off.

In the port of our destination, off the Chinese camps accommodating about 500 brayes, (the rest are stationed farther inland, 3,000 in all, I am told) we found the *Tai An* at anchor, and our commandant at once ran up signals, asking the sister ship to send her boats to assist in landing passengers, a request which very discourteously was not complied with, which is to be regretted; because the place is only a military station, and cargo boats and junks must be ordered from neighbouring trading ports. The consequence was that it took about 24 hours to discharge the native passengers and their goods and chattels by the means of the ship boats and a few native fishing sampans.

Considering that Jensuan is approximately the same distance from Chefoo, as Taku or Newchwang, and judging by the scales of freight at present ruling in the North-China Ports, I consider that the Chinese passengers on board the "Number Eighteen" would have had to pay about three hundred Taels passage money in a merchant steamer, and at least seven hundred Taels freight for their various goods, because the transport was chock-full on deck and below, and many people had to be refused a passage, while their goods had to be all shut out, for want of available space. This seems to conclusively prove that it cannot fail to pay a steamer to occasionally call at Jensuan; she will be pretty sure once or twice a month to find remunerative employment by a trip to Korea from the Northern ports of China.

The weather was beautiful, and after supper all sorts of merry-making commenced; a number of youngsters were climbing about the rigging, and from their eagerness to appear smart, occasionally slipped and were brought up amongst the ratlines sometimes rather unpleasantly, the momentary situations of some of them resembling spread eagles or even bifurcated carrots. Musical instruments were soon heard all over the ship; the captain himself, (as a matter of course) played first fiddle, and his Number One (the executive officer) fingered a kind of guitar. The fiddle had only two strings, which had to stand the full brunt of battle; consequently they would explode occasionally, in which case the gallant commander would hand the instrument over to his Number Two (the navigating lieutenant) to be restrung, while he refreshed himself by a few vigorous whiffs from his silver bubble-bubble. The fastidious bandmaster of your Town Band perhaps would have looked upon this choice concert more like an execrable noise, than an exquisite artistic treat; but I can assure that gentleman, and your goodself too, that the wonderful *ensemble* of the performance, played *con amore*, was really not quite as hideous as pandemonium.

During the afternoon some pigs and sheep had been sent ashore to enjoy the splendid grass on the beach, and just before dark a party of Celestial tars were ordered to look after them. Up to that time the *belles* of a neighbouring Korean hamlet had been disporting themselves on the "village green"; (the "village green" appeared to consist principally of second-hand oyster shells), but as soon as the gunboat people put in an appearance, the village damsels did exactly the reverse,—disappeared. I have not had the pleasure to see any of them nearer than about 3-4 cables off.

They did not seem to wear pantaloons, like their Chinese sisters, but rather a kind of petticoat, similar to the Malay "sarong," as near as a judgment could be formed at a distance. I have promised the paymaster of the gunboat cumshawl if he can procure a specimen of this interesting garment for me, to be forwarded to the ethnographical section of the Shanghai Museum, for the benefit of the lady visitors of that interesting institution, and also for the professional studies and ocular inspection of the millinery *artistes* of the Model Statement.

The officers of the *Tai An*, (Foochow No. 19) which gunboat has been lying here nearly one month as a guard ship, report beautiful weather during their stay in port; the climate is said to be delightful. What a pity this fine country has remained closed until recently. Why didn't Christopher Washington, George Columbus, or what's his name come this way a few hundred years ago, and make this interesting discovery?

ULYSSES O'DYSSEUS, OF OHIO,
Re-United States of North America.

Korea, July, 1883.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's steamer *Vorwaerts*, from Trieste, left Singapore on the 12th instant, and may be expected here on or about the 18th.

The D. D. R. steamer *Lydia* left Singapore on the 12th instant, and is due here on or about the 19th.

To-day's Advertisements.

THEATRE ROYAL.

TUESDAY,
THURSDAY & SATURDAY,

THE 21ST, 23RD AND 25TH AUGUST.

EVENT UNIQUE.

FIRST APPEARANCE
OF
KELLAR AND CUNARD,
THE WORLD FAMOUS
ROYAL ILLUSIONISTS,
who have just concluded a four years' tour around the world, accompanied by the Profoundly Mysterious Androids and Inexplicable Scientific Phenomena
"ARNO"
"ECHO"
"CLIO,"
Which,
for the past four years,
have been exhibited twice daily to immense audiences at the
EGYPTIAN HALL, LONDON,
Puzzling and confounding the wisest men of THE OLD WORLD.

THE ROYAL ILLUSIONISTS
PRESENT AN ELABORATELY ARRANGED PROGRAMME OF
MARVELLOUS AND STARTLING WONDERS!
No Physical Appliances are used, and the Entertainment is in accordance with the most Recent Revelations of Science.
A DRAWING-ROOM ENTERTAINMENT
OF
EXCEPTIONAL REFINEMENT
AND
INTEREST.

ADMISSION:
Dress Circle and Stalls$2.
Back Seats.....$1.

Box Plan at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH'S.

Door open at 8.30. Performance at 9 o'clock.

Chairs may be ordered for 11 o'clock.

Hongkong, 17th August, 1883. [648

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA (DIRECT).

THE Company's Steamship
"ESMERALDA,"
Captain Wright, will be despatched for the above Port, TO-DAY, the 17th instant, at 5 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 14th August, 1883. [638

FOR MANILA.

THE Spanish Steamer
"DON JUAN,"
Captain J. Marquez, will be despatched for the above Port, TO-MORROW, the 18th instant, at SIX P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BRANDAO & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong 17th August, 1883. [650

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

(Calling at PORT DARWIN and QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through Cargo to NEW ZEALAND, NEW CALEDONIA, TASMANIA and FIJI).

THE Eastern and Australian Steamship Company's Steamship
"TANNADICE,"
Captain S. G. GREEN, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, the 29th August, at FOUR P.M.
Parcels (all of which must be sent to our Office) will be received up to 4 P.M., on the 28th August.
Contents and Value of the Packages must be declared.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 17th August, 1883. [649

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

FROM this date Messrs. RUSSELL & Co. will conduct our Business at this Port, and all Communications should be addressed to them. Messrs. RUSSELL & Co. will also act as Agents at this Port for our line of Steamers.
GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1883. [606

NOTICE.

I THE Undersigned, have this day taken Mr. RAPHAEL AARON GUBBAY into CO-PARTNERSHIP with me in my Business. The Business will henceforth be carried on under the style or Firm of "COHEN & GUBBAY."
A. S. COHEN.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1883. [608

NOTICE.

WE have CLOSED Our Formosa Branch and the Business in Swatow will be carried on under the style of SCHAAR & Co., which Firm Mr. CHARLES LANGE DE LA CAMP has been Authorised to Sign per Procuration.
DIRCKS & Co.,
In Liquidation.
Swatow, 1st July, 1883. [575

To be Let.

TO LET.

NO. 7, SEYMOUR TERRACE.
" 12, " "
" 8, PEDDAR'S HILL.
" 6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, lately occupied by PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, 17th August, 1883. [7

TO BE LET,
(WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.)

FIVE COMMODIOUS and well VENTILATED ROOMS suitable for OFFICES or a FAMILY DWELLING HOUSE at No. 24, Praya Central, corner of Pottinger Street.
Apply on the Premises
F. VINCENOT,
24, Praya Central.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1883. [527

TO LET.

THE PREMISES now occupied by us, No. 11, Queen's Road Central.
For further Particulars, apply to Messrs. RUSSELL & Co.
GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1883. [607

TO LET.

FURNISHED ROOMS in the Hollywood Road, WITH or WITHOUT BOARD. Private Family.
For Particulars, apply to
M. A.,
Office of this paper.
Hongkong, 7th July, 1883. [537

TO LET.

"STOCKWELL COTTAGE" near to the Kowloon Club, British Kowloon, containing 4 Rooms and Large Centre Room, Servants' Rooms and Outhouses, Gardens and Tennis Lawn, &c. Within Three Minutes Walk of the Pier.
For Particulars, apply to
STEPHENS & HOLMES,
Solicitors.
Hongkong, 6th August, 1883. [626

TO LET.

ON PEDDAR'S HILL,
WITH IMMEDIATE ENTRY,
TWO SPACIOUS APARTMENTS.
COOL AND AIRY.
For Particulars, apply to
X.,
Care of *Hongkong Telegraph* Office.
Hongkong, 6th July, 1883. [533

TO LET FURNISHED.

FOR THREE MONTHS.
NO. 2, WESTBOURNE VILLAS.
For Particulars, Apply to
Messrs. DANBY & LEIGH.
Hongkong, 23rd July, 1883. [586

Intimations.

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE DIRECTORS are now prepared to receive TENDERS from suitable persons for a term of FIVE YEARS, for the lease of the HONGKONG HOTEL, with FURNITURE complete.
The Building (together with a powerful passenger lift,) will comprise after the proposed alterations and additions have been completed, viz:—

THE BASEMENT.

Two Grand Entrances from Pedder's Street and Queen's Road. Bar, Billiard, Reading and Smoking Rooms with separate Entrance from Pedder's Street.
A handsomely fitted up Ladies' Room, for the use of visitors and others.
Manager's and General Offices, Kitchens, Store Rooms,
&c., &c., &c.

FIRST FLOOR.

A Public Dining Room capable of dining upwards of 170 persons at the same time.
ONE LARGE BREAKFAST ROOM.
FIVE elegant and beautifully fitted up suite of ROOMS, consisting of a Private DINING ROOM, DRAWING ROOM, CARD ROOM, READING ROOM, and BILLIARD ROOM.
TEN Bed Rooms with a Bathroom to each.

SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS.

Have each 26 lofty, well ventilated and lighted Bed Rooms, opening on to large Verandahs with a commodious Bath Room for each room.
All the Passages and Corridors throughout the premises are wide and well lighted, most of the furniture will be new and made expressly for the climate.
The special attention of Hotel Keepers and others is drawn to the unusual advantages offered.
Tenders to state sum per annum, and to include taxes. No Tender under $3,500 per mensem will be entertained by the Directors.
Hongkong, 16th April, 1883. [292

F. D. GUEDES.

WINE MERCHANT AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.

No. 5, D'AGUILAR STREET.

HAS always on hand a large assortment of CHOICE WINES of the best quality, at Moderate Prices.
Hongkong, 2nd October, 1882. [663

FOR SALE.

EX-STEAMSHIP "LAERTES."

A CONSIGNMENT OF HOCKING'S PATENT FRESH WATER CONDENSERS.

THE BEST & CHEAPEST EVER MADE.

Capable of Condensing Three Thousand Gallons per day.
Apply to
G. FENWICK & Co.,
Victoria Foundry.
Hongkong, 25th April, 1883. [328

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.

FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRYMEN,
PERFUMERS,
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS
OF
MANILA CIGARS,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
AND
MANUFACTURERS
OF
AERATED WATERS.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

THE SHANGHAI PHARMACY,
24, NANKIN ROAD, SHANGHAI.

BOTICA INGLESA,
14, ESCOLTA, MANILA.

THE CANTON DISPENSARY, CANTON.

THE DISPENSARY, FOOCHOW. [3

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the "Manager, *Hongkong Telegraph*" and not to the Editor.

Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writers, not necessarily for publication; but as evidence of good faith.

Whilst the columns of the *Hongkong Telegraph* will always be open for the fair discussion by correspondents of all questions affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in that day's issue not later than THREE O'CLOCK so as not to retard the early publication of the paper.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Arrangements have been made to publish *The Hongkong Telegraph* daily at 4 P.M. Subscribers in the central districts who do not receive their copies before FIVE O'CLOCK will oblige by at once communicating with the Manager.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, AUGUST 17, 1883.

THE leading characteristic of the present epoch is unquestionably the extraordinary amount of attention which is being devoted to the tendency of the rich to become richer and the poor poorer. The wealth achieved by monarchs and other rulers in by-gone ages was easily accounted for. History told the story without compromise, since it seemed the interest of no powerful individual or class to require that aught should be extenuated or concealed. The great ones of modern days took the line of inviting attention to the contrast—that they are not as their predecessors were. The latter heaped up wealth by undisguised spoliation and violence. When they conquered a country or a province, they, in the directest and most callously undisguised fashion, simply swept all that could be laid hands on, in the way of precious metals or other tangible wealth, into their treasury. Or, if they were not conquerors, they just stripped their own subjects as seemed good to them. Later, it has been found more convenient to make a pretence of fleecing people with their own consent; and monarchs, with haughty humility, deign to accept at the hands of their subjects huge annual grants, a large proportion of which, as a matter of fact, most of the contributors would refuse, if they only knew how. But the policy has been the same. Just as the Roman Emperors distributed lavish donations among their Prætorian Guards, and permitted their Provincial Governors to help themselves to a big share of the tribute, so the rulers of to-day are careful to surround themselves with a guard of privileged individuals and classes, who derive their wealth in a smaller degree from the same source which, in a greater degree, sustains the extravagances of the monarch. Nobles, placemen, and Prætorians—the latter now termed Guards, and standing Army—live in idleness upon the fruits of the labours of others; and these so-called superior classes unite in resenting and opposing, by every device, all attempts or proposals to alter a condition of affairs so extremely comfortable for themselves.

These, however, are no new and intolerable imposts. There are few communities which could not easily, and would not contentedly enough, bear the ordinary burdens imposed by modern forms of Government, however extravagant the expenditure. Monarchs have their uses; nobles have their value; civil placemen are essential; and soldiers are even popular, as defenders of national industry from foreign plunderers and competitors. There is no natural sentiment of repugnance, in the human mind, to a benevolent despotism. The idea of a good God is one which all humanity welcomes with affection. And the conception of Divinity is precisely the idea of a benevolent despotism. Kings have, in all ages, pretended to the position of viceregents of the ALMIGHTY. The theory of their elevation has been that they stood removed from vulgar struggles, impartial but not unconcerned spectators of the toils and contentions among the meaner crowd; dispensers of justice, repairers of inequality, the fathers and protectors of their peoples. Their functions have been described as the protection of the weak against the strong. It has theoretically been their duty and their delight to so regulate government that some equality of happiness, comfort, and security should be maintained, and that in the competition for the gifts of nature, none should be trampled under foot. Had this ideal been sustained in reality, a republic would have been an impossibility. Even where republics exist to-day, they are but monarchies in disguise. There is always a sovereign, although he may have no symbol of monarchy, and be styled by a different title. Only the items of heredity or perpetuity have been eliminated, because bitter experiences have proved that where these conditions prevailed there has been a uniform tendency to exaggerate the privileges and immunities, while simultaneously neglecting the duties, of rulership. But even this would be endured were it not that universally the ruling caste has allied itself with a modern class of oppressors infinitely more exacting than themselves—a class which grasps nearly all the enjoyments and privileges of sovereigns, while holding itself from any obligation whatever towards the people. The monopolist is the true tyrant of to-day. Mankind could and readily would give its tribute towards even hereditary governors, however extravagant and greedy, were it not that the new order of monopolists, by appropriating the bulk of the common means, while evading proportionate contribution to the common expenses, deprives the many of the wherewithal not only to support their share of general taxation, but even to subsist in comfort and decency. The accusation of the multitude against the rulers to-day is not so much that they plunder them and grind the faces of the poor, as that they have so failed in their functions as to permit the few to plunder the many, and trample them into the mire of abject poverty, or endless and, to themselves, fruitless labour.

No monarch, hereditary or elect, would have dared to "damn the public," as it is alleged VANDERBILT, son of the skipper of a barge, in brutal repudiation of any moral duty towards his neighbours, damned them. The actual words may never have been uttered, but they convey in a concentrated form the actual attitude which the monopolist class is seen to hold towards the less fortunate masses. There is a spirit of revolt against the inequalities thus arrogantly "rubbed in" fermenting throughout the civilised world. The masses everywhere arraign the social codes which permit such monstrous and iniquitous disparities to exist. They recognize no natural nobility in the new order of plutocrats which warrants their eminent fortunes. Were grandeur of circumstance coupled with grandeur of soul or superiority of intellect, mankind would probably acquiesce in the contrast, and bow before it as an ordinance of Providence. But, where they perceive great wealth to be often the direct result of selfish insensibility, and to be frequently coupled with a brutal arrogance, and impotent to curb an original covetousness, they deny that Providence can have any hand in it, and assign the enormous disparities of fortune rather to a violation than to a fulfilment of Divine ordinances. And, when they perceive that the very laws which should protect the weak against the strong have been gradually perverted so that they uniformly operate to entrench the strong against the weak, they revolt against the whole system which is euphoniously styled "law and order." They discover that it is a crime, by statute, for workmen to combine against employers, from the point at which such combination takes a practical and operative form. And they do not fail to notice that there is no law in any civilized code which restrains employers from combining to depress and control operatives. Seamen are sent to gaol every day for refusing to fulfil their engagements; but who ever heard of a ship-owner being sent to gaol for inveigling men aboard a rotten craft? The military are called out to suppress the strikes of coal-miners and iron-workers; but when mine-owners and iron masters concert a lock-out, or conspire to cut down wages, though their action may be equivalent to offering thousands of men choice between starvation, expatriation, or submission to laborious penury, the laws furnish no remedy whatever.

It has been repeatedly asserted that to place any limitation upon accumulation would be to destroy one of the strongest motives for human progress. This is true, in a sense. It would be to obliterate that powerful motive—unalloyed selfishness. But the fashion in which this argument is presented and reiterated assumes invariably that human progress would be brought to a standstill were this particular motive destroyed. This is a scandalous libel upon human nature. It assumes that there is no other, and can be no other, motive to industry, invention, and enterprise, than a selfish desire for personal aggrandisement. We contest this utterly. It is true that, as matters stand, the utterly selfish and greedy are the most apt to attain the shameful preeminence which belongs to the monopolist. But it does not follow that because acquisitiveness and callousness, when coupled with certain faculties of calculation and organisation, enable a man to snatch more than his share of the common stock, such men and such qualities are the only ones which are capable of developing the resources of nature. On the contrary, it is notorious that the true progressionist, the thinker and the inventor, seldom acquires great wealth, any more than in a society where rapine prevails the husbandman garners the greatest store of grain. In the latter case it was the man with a genius for organising a gang of cut-throats who lived on the fat of the land. In the present instance it is the man with a talent for organising a ring of forestallers or concessionists, who profits by the inventor's conceptions and the workman's toil.

The abilities of individuals are indeed differently graded. But it is monstrous to pretend that the ability of the average man who just manages to earn enough to subsist and support his family from day to day, bears to the ability of a VANDERBILT, a GOULD, a BAXTER, or a BAIRD, the ratio which his income does to theirs. Common sense revolts at the fable, and human nature will not much longer endure the anomaly upon which it is founded. The process by which the vast wealth of individuals—whether inherited, or accumulated in one life—tends to constant increase, begins to be widely comprehended. It is perceived that the whole process is within the scope of very ordinary talents, and that a man may acquire wealth not only without being of angelic nature, but actually by reason of quite opposite qualities. Among the British millionaires three, Mr. JAMES BAIRD, Sir DAVID BAXTER, and Mr. CRAWSHAY, were ironmasters. The first died worth £1,190,000, the second £1,098,000, and the third £1,200,000 in personalty alone. The secret of their wealth is plain enough. They squeezed it at the rate of a penny an hour, or a pound a week, or in some such proportion, from the wages really earned by each of the thousands of men labouring under their auspices. They grew rich beyond their possible requirements, and thousands pinched a bit that they might heap up redundant wealth. Each penny, and each pound thus denied to labor represented a fraction of culture, of ease which leads to culture and content, of education for families of children—in short, of upward progression over an enormous area of humanity. Now any man may heap up and concentrate on himself the earnings of others. But no man can concentrate in his own person or in his own soul the culture, the refinement, the enlargement of mental scope which leisure and comfort permit and encourage, and which by grinding down workmen to the lowest point of sustenance he denies to them and theirs. Thus a vast fortune fructifies enormously in the material sense. Money makes money. But it impoverishes humanity in a much wider and more vital sense. If limitation of accumulation be said to paralyse one of the springs of human progress, how much more forcibly may it be alleged that unlimited right of taking advantage of opportunity to squeeze paralyses progress in a far wider and more significant way? It breeds hopelessness, recklessness, discontent, envy, and ultimately—but surely—revolution.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

DISRAELI, when taunted as to his being a Jew, replied: "One-half of the world worships a Jewess, the other half worships her son."

WE read that physicians who used to prescribe bromide of soda or potassium for sleeplessness now urge their patients to take beef tea instead.

A CRABBED old bachelelor says: "When rain falls, if she gets the bigger half of the umbrella they are lovers; if he takes the bigger half they are married."

PROFESSOR to a young lady student—"Your mark is very low, and you have only just passed." Young lady—"Oh, I'm so glad." Professor, surprised—"Why?" Young lady—"I do so love a tight squeeze."

ACCORDING to the *Porvenir de la Industria*, a committee of Barcelona ship-owners, with a capital of £2,000,000, have offered to construct 12 steel-built vessels, of 4000 tons each, to run 17 miles per hour. The engines, plates, and other appliances and fittings are to be constructed so as to allow of the vessels being rapidly converted into warships or troopships if desired.

THE French authorities this year estimate for 17,200 tons of ironclad ship building, the English for 12,200.

AN Arizona newspaper notes the capsizing of a ship, and the drowning of a hundred persons, and thanks the Lord that there is no water in the Territory.

A NEW England editor, lately returned from Niagara Falls, refers to the obliging hackmen of that famous resort as a "mercenary swarm of human mosquitoes."

MR. HOWELLS and Mr. James are mentioned by the *Literary World* as "novelists of first-rate abilities, writing with a second-rate purpose on second or third-rate materials."

"WHAT'S a hush, Ma?" "I don't know, Tom; why?" "Because," said Tom, "I asked sister Amy what made her new dress stick out so behind, and she said, '*Hush!* you stupid boy.'"

"WHAT for did I not right, 'bout face? A sojur, sir, niver turns his back on his inimy; an' its Patrick McGlasshin, fornist me there, that's me inimy; more betoken he shtuck a pin in me virtebra the last time he dhrilled behind me."

THE reason why the bitterness of Matthew Arnold's tongue, when speaking of America, has recently turned to sweetness, may, according to an American paper, be found in the fact that he is coming here to lecture and rake in a pile of American dollars.

PRECOCIOUS child: "Are you very short of mind, Mr. Spooner?" "No, my dear, I don't think so; why do you ask?" "Because father said last night he'd have to give you a bit of his mind if you came here fooling round after sister Emily any more!"

"CAPTAIN, we are entirely out of ammunition," said the orderly-sergeant of a company to an Irish captain in one of the regiments of the Union army at the battle of the Wilderness. "Intirely out?" said the Captain. "Yes, entirely out." "Then sase firing!" said the captain.

ENGLAND with a population of 25,000,000 only sends 5,000 students to her two universities, while Scotland, with a population of 4,000,000, has 6,500 university students, and Germany, with 43,000,000 of people, has 22,500 students. In the two latter cases, however, the proportion of foreign students is quite large.

THE small but strongly-built boat in which, some forty-four years ago, Grace Darling and her father saved the survivors of the wrecked *Forfarshire*, on the rocky Northumbrian coasts is one of the most interesting objects to be seen at the Fisheries Exhibition in London—at least it is so regarded by the thousands who daily throng about it.

M. MAURICE TOURNEUX, as the result of an official mission to Russia in search of relics of Diderot, has brought back a MS., hitherto unknown, containing Diderot's advice on various subjects—politics, philosophy, art—written for the private eye of the Empress Catherine II. Portions of this paper will be published soon in the Paris *Nouvelle Revue*.

"TO be discharged dishonorably from the service, to be confined at hard labor in a penitentiary for eighteen months and to have the facts respecting his crime and its punishment published in the newspapers of Iowa, the State from which he was appointed to the army," is the sentence of Paymaster Wasson, who stole thousands of dollars of public money in order that he might pay "debts of honor" contracted at the gaming table.

A STARTLING fashion has appeared in Paris; it is nothing more nor less than wearing white wigs by ladies who have passed their first youth, and are determined thus to take time by the forelock. Instead of waiting for their locks to be blanched to a becoming grey, they simply anticipate nature, and add to the freshness of their skins and the brilliancy of their eyes by an entire whitening. The hair-dressers are jubilant at the change, and hope the wig may come into general fashion.

LUM APAT, employed as a painter on the steamer *Honam*, was arrested yesterday by P. S. Campbell for being in possession of three taels of prepared opium. He was also charged on suspicion of being the owner of 210 taels of the prepared drug which was found on board the steamer, concealed in five skins. Campbell stated that he knew the defendant dealt largely in smuggled goods. The defendant denied all knowledge of the larger quantity of opium found, and said the three taels belonged to a friend of his. His Worship fined the painter in the sum of $50 which was immediately paid.

AT an orthodox Jewish wedding, recently performed in London, the bride's hair was cut completely off immediately after the ceremony, in accordance with the ancient custom, the idea being to render the lady as unattractive as possible, so that there would be no inducement for her to prove untrue, at least till her hair grew longer. This was all very well during the Mosaic age, but now-a-days the prudent bride simply saves the pieces and has them worked into a gorgeous bang by a leading professor of the art tonsorial. With Christians, it is the custom for the *bridegroom* to shave his head *before* the ceremony in order that the bride may not have anything to grip.

"I HAVE my doubts, about the Thirty-nine articles, sir," said a too conscientious Christ Church man to Dean Glassford on the eve of taking his degree. The Dean looked at the troubled one in a hard, sardonic way: "How much do your weigh, sir?" "About ten stone, I should think, sir," was the astonished answer. "And how tall are you to half an inch?" "I really don't know to half an inch." "And how old are you to an hour?" The dubious one was speechless. "Well, you are in doubt about everything that relates to yourself," cried the Dean triumphantly, "and yet you walk about saying; I am twenty years old, I weigh ten stone and am five feet eight inches high. Go, sign the Articles; it will be a long time before you find anything that suggests no doubts."

YU TAK, a coppersmith, was brought before Captain Thomsett this morning charged with assaulting a hawker and being in possession of a deadly weapon and not being the holder of a light or pass. Sum Aping, the hawker in question, stated that he saw his brother knocked down by the defendant with an iron bar so he went to pick him up. The defendant then struck him also. The brother testified to the above statement and his Worship treated the fighting member to a spell of fourteen days' hard labor.

WE read in the Sydney *Bulletin* that the Hillston Ananias went out shooting recently, and when asked what he shot at, replied a crow. "Did you hit it?" "Oh! yes." "Well, where is it?" "I shot both legs off," replied Ananias, "and it flew over yonder and perched in a tree." Hongkong knights of the trigger are requested to take note of the above item, as it is said to be a common thing for some of our local sportsmen to shoot scores of birds when on the wallaby which "get lost in the grass" (?) and cannot be found.

MESSRS. KELLER AND CUNARD, the Royal Illusionists, arrived here yesterday by the steamship *Tannadice*. As will be seen from an advertisement in another column, the Royal Illusionists have advertised three performances in the Theatre Royal, City Hall, for Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday nights of next week. Wherever these artists have performed they have given great satisfaction, and have been highly spoken of by the press of the civilized world. We are looking forward with pleasure to their opening entertainment, and have no doubt that the public of Hongkong will accord extensive patronage to these much travelled and high class performers.

THE movement in Brazil for the introduction of Chinese labor upon an extensive scale does no credit to the honesty of its professed advancement, if the letter-writers tell the truth. The latest story about this effort is that about twenty thousand coolies are to be sent to Brazil during the first year, under the direction of the Brazilian Consul at one of the Chinese ports, who is to be paid a salary for the purpose by the coolie company. The passage of these poor creatures is to be made to cost not over $12.50 apiece, and the contracts for their indenture term of five years' labor are to be sold for $40. The wages it is proposed to pay them are said to be less than it costs to feed and clothe a negro slave.

THE parade of the Hongkong Artillery Volunteers on Saturday evening next at 8 o'clock will not take place at the North Point Battery, as previously announced, the scene of action having been changed to Stonecutters' Island. From an advertisement it will be seen that twenty-five men are still wanted to complete B battery, and we do not see why this number should not be speedily made up. There are quite a number of fine buirdly fellows in the colony who are eminently fitted for artillery work, and doubtless these gentlemen will quickly come forward now that the cold season is coming on. As the time of those connected with the volunteer movement here is very valuable, and as artillerymen require some stamina to enable them to go through with their work, it is to be hoped that all paralyzed members of the community, and cripples, will refrain from offering themselves as candidates for the existing vacancies.

BY the steamer *Ancona*, Mr. Hahn, of Beaconsfield Arcade, received a consignment of pianos which for cheapness and finish of make are superior to anything ever previously imported into China. Mr. Hahn having had fifteen years experience in China and Japan has been enabled to give many useful hints to his manufacturers at Berlin which has led to the introduction of many improvements requisite for the proper keeping up of pianos in this trying climate. The whole of the back part of the piano is formed of the sounding board, and the iron frame is in one solid piece. The strings are arranged on the triple cross system which greatly strengthens the instrument, rendering it almost impossible of breaking in any of its outside parts. The pianos are of Berlin manufacture and are finished in exquisite style. We understand that Mr. Hahn intends going extensively into the musical instrument business here, and will shortly receive a stock such as has never previously been seen in this part of the world. He has also made arrangements for telegraphing orders home for anything that may be required in the musical art. Lovers of a good piano will do well to pay Mr. Hahn's show-rooms a visit when the genial proprietor will be very pleased to give all particulars respecting the improvements he has introduced, which justify him in guaranteeing the pianos for a period of ten years.

THE following incident, the truth of which, a military contemporary says, can be vouched for, serves to show the present condition of the Canadian defences:—Scene—A camp. Company paraded; strength, one captain, two subalterns, two sergeants, one private. Enter inspecting officer and staff. Inspecting officer: "This is your company, sir?" Answer: "Yes, sir." "All men present not on duty?" "Yes, sir." Inspecting officer proceeds to inspect private very carefully. Inspecting officer (to captain, having completed official inspection): "That will do, sir; you may dismiss your company." "Yes, sir." Order obeyed; much laughter among onlookers. Inspecting officer shows signs of displeasure. The excuse for such a state of things was that the camp was ordered at a time which was inconvenient to the men (agriculturists), who would have suffered seriously in pocket by neglecting their civil employment. But the question will naturally arise, "Why was the camp ordered in September, and not in June?" Because the Government had an election in June, and in Canada politics carry everything before them. Reform clearly is called for in the Canadian Militia, which never will be worth anything until every man is required to do annually sixteen days' work in camp, and corps not bringing a certain number of men—say thirty-six out of a total of forty-two—are expunged from the service. The Dominion Militia ought not to remain any longer what it certainly is now, a perfect farce and a lasting disgrace to the nation.

A TOMBSTONE journal gives an explanation, apocryphal or otherwise, of the excommunication of Juh, the famous war chief of the Chiricahuas. It states that after a successful raid in which he commanded the dusky warriors, the whole party got drunk in a Mexican town which they had captured, and while in that condition were set upon by the Mexican troops. Only four of the Indians escaped, one of them being Juh. When he returned to the stronghold, where the wives and friends of the slaughtered warriors were awaiting their coming, and told his story, the outcry against him was so loud that he was glad to slink off into the wilderness alone. There is something Spartan in these Indians, and they do not like a chief who returns from a battle to tell of the death of his followers.

ETIQUETTE is the code of rules by which great people keep lesser ones in proper respect. Prince Bismarck when a boy was rebuked by his father for speaking of the King as "Fritz." "Learn to speak reverently of his Majesty," said the old Squire of Varzin, "and you will grow accustomed to think of him with veneration." Young Bismarck laid the advice to heart, and to this day the great Chancellor always lowers his tone and assumes a grave, worshipful look when he alludes to the Kaiser. If a message is brought to him from the Emperor, by word of mouth or in writing, he stands up to receive it. When a wedding takes place at the Prussian Court, it is the practice for all the State dignitaries to form a candle procession—that is to say, that ministers, chamberlains, high stewards, take each a silver candlestick with a lighted taper in their hands, and conduct the bride and bridegroom round the ball-room, where the guests are assembled, and thence into the throne-room, where the pair do homage to the sovereign. At the first royal wedding which occurred after the Chancellor had been promoted to the dignity of Prince and Highness, Bismarck failed to appear in the candle procession, and court gossips concluded that he now thought himself too great a man to take part in a semi-menial ceremony. The truth was, however, that the Chancellor had been seized with a sudden attack of gout, and at the next wedding he was careful to silence all carpers by carrying his candle bravely like the other ministers.

"PROBABLY there is no instance," said Sir Arthur Helps, "in which any two lovers have made love exactly in the same way as any two other lovers since the world began." True! Barkis insinuated. Vivien charmed Merlin. Alexander made a troofire for Thais. Bassanio soft-soldered Portia with a leaden casket. The garrulous female in the Arabian Nights told her husband stories. Hippomenes had a close race for Atlanta, but he played the apple game upon her. In the Polynesian islands they win their hearts by beating their heads with a shillalah. Harry the Eighth and Bluebeard were off with the head of the old love before they were on with the new. Newton poked down the tobacco in his pipe with his sweetheart's finger—a warm token of affection. Tristram did it mostly with the harp, and was likewise a good liar. His two Isoldes were too many for him. Bothwell was meanest to Mary and locked her up in his castle. Cobbett's wife caught him by the grace with which she used her washtub; she was never known to use it after the wedding. Sam Romilly, the famous lawyer, killed himself, because his wife died, while a good many others kill themselves because they won't die. Nicholas, of Russia, wanted to "pop" at the dinner table, but didn't like to be caught at it, so he imbedded a ring in a lump of bread, and handed it to her. Charlemagne's secretary was caught by a snow-storm "sparking" the Emperor's daughter at midnight, and she carried him home on her back, so that his footsteps shouldn't be traced. The Emperor heard of it and saddled him on her for the balance of her life.

VIENNA is intending to celebrate next September its defence against the Turks, two hundred years ago, and its rescue by King John Sobieski of Poland. No more useful mode of recalling a remarkable event, says the *Times*, could have been devised than the publication, undertaken by the Director of the Imperial War Archives, of the military operations and armaments. The whole is of a nature to fill an important page in history, and is as picturespue as it should be instructive. Internal agitations bore as great a part in the crisis to which the Austrian capital nearly succumbed as Turkish power. The Emperor Leopold I. had enough of the obstinacy of his family to excite discontent, and none of the family force of character to quell or confront it. Attempts to interfere with national liberties had resulted in a general rising of the Hungarians. They offered to ally themselves with Turkey, and Mahomet IV eagerly accepted their terms. Hungary occupied the Austrian troops and opened the road to Vienna to 300,000 men, under the Grand Visier Kara Mustapha. Leopold fled to Linz, and the metropolis was formally besieged. Much to its honor, it held out bravely, although resistance seemed vain. Such an army as had been gathered of Austrians, Saxons and Bavarians, could not venture to assault the intrenched Ottoman camp, and a breach had already been made in the walls. North German dislike to Austrian fanaticism and aggressiveness combined with the intrigues of Louis XVI to isolate the city. Material succour was not even hoped for, except from Poland, and at one time Pope Innocent's and the Emperor's supplications for Polish intervention seemed doomed to disappointment. Had the French envoy succeeded in his mission to corrupt the Polish diet, Christendom must have been shamed by the fall of Vienna. Happily his designs were baffled, and Sobieski was enabled to equip a force of thirty thousand soldiers. With this addition the army of relief did not exceed seventy thousand. Yet it was sufficient, under him, to break in pieces the enormous Turkish and Tartar host before nightfall of September 12th. Although a subsequent campaign was needed to clear the kingdom of Ottoman garrisons, Sobieski's later victories of Parkany and Gran only confirmed the lesson of the 12th of September. The siege of Vienna and its relief on that day represent in the conflict between the Crescent and the Cross a high water mark never afterward to be passed.

SUPREME COURT 20 AUG 83 HONG KONG

The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 485. FRIDAY, AUGUST 17, 1883. SIX DOLLARS PER QUARTER.

For Sale.

LUMINOUS PAINT

FOR

LIFE BUOYS.

MOORING BUOYS.

BEACONS.

PIER HEADS.

CLOCK DIALS.

LANTERNS for Magazines,

&c., &c., &c.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., have been appointed Agents for the Sale of the "PATENT LUMINOUS PAINT" in Hongkong, South China and Formosa.

They have now a large supply of the most requisite Colours, and have prepared a dark room, in which the illuminating power of this Paint is shewn.

INSPECTION IS INVITED.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, 24th July, 1883. [340

Insurances.

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL TAELS 600,000, EQUAL..$833,333.33.
RESERVE FUND..... $70,858.27.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

LEE SING, Esq..... | LEE YAT LAU, Esq.
LO YEOK MOON, Esq. | CHU CHIK NUNG, Esq.

MANAGER.—HO AMEI.

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1882. [601

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....$1,000,000.)

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS, &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN,
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [106

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up) Tls. 420,000.00
PERMANENT RESERVE.....Tls. 230,000.00
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND...Tls. 318,235.56

TOTAL CAPITAL and ACCUMULATIONS, 31st March, 1883.....Tls. 968,235.56

DIRECTORS.

F. D. HITCH, Esq., Chairman.
C. LUCAS, Esq. | WM. MEVERINK, Esq.
A. J. M. INVERARITY, Esq. | G. H. WHEELER, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co., Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent, 68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

POLICIES granted on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.

Subject to a charge of 12 per cent. for Interest on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually distributed among all Contributors of Business (whether Shareholders or not) in proportion to the premia paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 25th May, 1883. [83

THE MANCHESTER UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the above Company are prepared to Grant Policies on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World at CURRENT RATES, allowing an immediate cash discount of 25 per cent.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, 13th July, 1883. [560

THE Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD of UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1881.

RECORD of AMERICAN and FOREIGN SHIPPING.

Agents,
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [470

INTIMATION.

SIGNOR ANTONIO CATTANEO, of the CONSERVATOIRE DE BERGAMO and late of the ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY has the honor to inform the community that he has arranged to remain in Hongkong, and will give lessons in Music, Singing and the Pianoforte.

CHARGES STRICTLY MODERATE.

Address—Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1883. [168

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

VALUABLE PROPERTY IN VICTORIA.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, ON

TUESDAY,

the 21st day of August, 1883, at THREE P.M., on the Premises,

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

THREE VALUABLE HOUSES Nos. 27, 29, and 31, Aberdeen Street, erected and being upon GROUND Registered in the Land Office as Section C of INLAND LOT No. 60, measuring on the North and South 40 feet, East and West 45 feet and 40 feet, containing in the whole 1,695 square feet more or less. Yearly Crown Rent $14.76.

And,

SIXTEEN VALUABLE HOUSES Nos. 1 to 16, in Mee Lee Lane, Victoria, erected on GROUND Registered in the Land Office as Section A of Inland Lot No. 60, measuring on the North-East 44 feet and 52½ feet, South-West 42 feet, South-East 130 feet 10 inches, North West 98 feet 3 inches, containing in the whole 7,626 square feet more or less. Yearly Crown Rent $66.39. Held for 999 years from the 26th day of January, 1843.

The above Houses will be Sold in Lots to suit purchasers.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to

SHARP, TOLLER, & JOHNSON,
Solicitors for the Mortgagee,
or to
J. M. GUEDES,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1883. [616

PUBLIC AUCTION

OF

VALUABLE PROPERTY,

IN

QUEEN'S ROAD.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, ON

FRIDAY,

the 24th day of August, 1883, on the Premises, at THREE P.M.

All that Piece or Parcel of GROUND registered in the Land Office as Section B of Subsection one of Section D of MARINE LOT No. 69, measuring on the North 16 feet, South 15 feet and 4 inches, on the East 40 feet and 8 inches, on West 41 feet and 8 inches.

And

The Parcel of GROUND on the North measuring 15 feet 3 inches, South 15 feet 5 inches, East 41 feet 8 inches, West 42 feet 8 inches, Registered in the Land Office as the Remaining Portion of Subsection one of Section D of MARINE LOT No. 69. The above Pieces of Ground are held for 999 years from 2nd March, 1846, on the above Pieces of Ground are erected the 2 good Houses known as Nos. 99 and 101, Queen's Road West.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to

SHARP, TOLLER & JOHNSON,
Solicitors,
or to
J. M. GUEDES,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 11th August, 1883. [635

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from Messrs. BUN HIN CHAN, to Sell by Public Auction, on

MONDAY,

the 27th August, 1883, at NOON, at his Sales Rooms, Queen's Road.

THE WRECK OF THE LATE

STEAMSHIP "CARISBROOKE,"

as she now lies off the Cosmopolitan Dock.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash on the fall of the hammer and the Vessel to be at the Purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

For further Particulars, apply to

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 2nd August, 1883. [613

PUBLIC AUCTION.

MR. J. M. GUEDES has received instructions from the MORTGAGEE to Sell by Public Auction, on

THURSDAY,

the 30th August, 1883, at 2.30 O'CLOCK P.M., on the Premises,

A VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY Situate in Queen's Road, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, Comprising :—

All that Piece or Parcel of GROUND situate at Victoria aforesaid, being Portion of INLAND LOT No. 96, abutting on the North side thereof on the Queen's Road and measuring thereon 27 feet 10 inches or thereabouts, on the South side thereof on Section C of the said Lot No. 93, and measuring thereon 27 feet 10 inches or thereabouts, on the East side thereof on a lane or roadway and measuring thereon 29 feet 6 inches or thereabouts, and on the West side thereof on Section B of the said Lot No. 96, and measuring thereon 29 feet 6 inches or thereabouts which said Piece or Parcel of Ground is registered in the Land Office as SECTION A of INLAND LOT No. 96, with the Messuages thereon as the same Premises are held for the residue of a term of 976 years at the Annual Rental of $20.

The Property is Sold subject to the existing tenancies and lettings thereof.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to

BRERETON, WOTTON & DEACON,
Solicitors, Hongkong,
or to
J. M. GUEDES,
Auctioneer Hongkong.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1883. [642

A CARD.

PRIVATE BOARD AND LODGING can be obtained for SINGLE GENTLEMAN OR MARRIED COUPLES AT

No. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST.
Next Door to the Temperance Hall.
Terms Moderate.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1883. [550

Intimations.

"NOVELTY STORE,"

MARINE HOUSE, QUEEN'S ROAD.

(:o:)

JUST RECEIVED.

(:o:)

A SMALL CONSIGNMENT OF MALTESE LACE AND SILVER FILIGREE WORK, COMPRISING :—

White and Black Silk Trimming Lace.		Silver Filigree Pendant, St. John's Cross & Crown.	
" Cotton Trimming Lace.		" Earrings to match the above.	
" Silk Handkerchief Border.		" Fancy Pendant.	
" Silk Circular and Square D'oyleys.		" Plain Chain Necklet.	
" and Black Silk Fichue.		" Fancy Locket.	
" Silk Parasol Cover.		" Fancy Bracelet.	
" Cotton Parasol Cover.		" Brooch (Love Knot).	
" Silk Veil and Scarf.		" " (Marguarite).	
" Silk Collar and Cuffs.		" " (Slipper).	
" Silk Collar Breast Pendant.		" " (Shell).	
" Silk Collar Breast Pointed.		" " (Circular).	
" Cotton Collar Breast Pointed.		" " (Fan).	
" and Black Silk Necktie.		" " (Lily).	
" Silk Mittens.		" Earrings to match the above.	

AN INSPECTION IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

ANY OF THE ABOVE ORDERED THROUGH THIS "STORE" WILL BE CHARGED FOR AT COST PRICE.

FRESH MALTESE CIGARETTES from $0.70 to $2.50 per 100.

Hongkong, 24th July, 1883. [28

KELLY & WALSH

PRINTERS, BOOKBINDERS, PUBLISHERS

AND

ACCOUNT BOOK MANUFACTURERS.

NEW TYPE!
NEW MACHINERY!

THE MOST COMPLETELY FITTED OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

PRINTERS.—All kinds of Job Printing executed promptly, Cheaply and in the best style of Workmanship. The Type includes the latest and most fashionable designs suitable for Visiting, Invitation and Wedding Cards, Menus, Ball Programmes and any kind of work requiring good taste and artistic treatment.

Special attention given to Commercial Reports, Price Lists, Telegraph Codes, Shipping Orders, Bills of Lading, Invoice and Memorandum Forms, &c., &c.

Accuracy and despatch may be relied upon. Estimates gladly furnished.

BOOKBINDERS.—Books carefully bound in Morocco, Calf, Russia, Roan or in any required style at the most moderate rates. Special terms for Club and Customs Libraries.

PUBLISHERS.—Authors will find it to their advantage to communicate with us when looking for a Printer and Publisher. We have houses at Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokohama and Agents at all the treaty ports of China and Japan as well as at Singapore, Bangkok and Calcutta. We have also the most intimate relationships with the leading London and New York Publishers, and are therefore in a position to ensure for new works the widest publicity at comparatively little cost of advertising.

ACCOUNT BOOK MANUFACTURERS.—Account Books Manufactured from hand or machine made paper, ruled and printed to any pattern, however intricate, and carefully and strongly bound.

Blank Books exceeding $10 in value purchased from our stock, will be ruled, paged and lettered free of charge.

KELLY & WALSH—HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 7th August, 1883. [560

W. BREWER.

(:o:)

HAS JUST RECEIVED.

NEW PORCELAINE MENU AND NAME STANDS.
MOWHAWK MINSTREL SONG BOOKS.
NEW ENGINEERING AND NAUTICAL WORKS.
SENNETT'S THE MARINE STEAM ENGINE.
DONALDSON'S ROUGH SKETCHING.
" ENGINEERS' PRIVATE LOG BOOKS.
MACGREGOR'S ENGINEERS' ALMANACK.
SMITH'S TABLES AND MEMORANDA.
SPON'S " "
REED'S ENGINEERS' GUIDE; NEW. ED.
BERGEN'S " "
" WILSON ON STEAM" BOILERS.
SEXTON'S BOILER MAKERS' POCKET BOOK.
MOLESWORTH'S ENGINEERS' POCKET BOOK.
BURGH'S " "
HASWELL'S " "
BALE'S SAW MILLS; THEIR MANAGEMENT, &c.
LECKIE'S WRINKLES IN PRACTICAL NAVIGATION.
REED'S GUIDE TO THE MARINE BOARD.
AZUMUTH'S TABLES, WEATHER FORECASTS, SAILOR'S POCKET BOOK.
NEW CHARTS of Tongking, Hainan Straits, and Sulu Archipelago.
VARIATION CHART OF THE WORLD.
NEW WALTZES.
MY QUEEN, BROSE DE NUITS, MESSENGER OF LOVE, &c.

W. BREWER,
QUEEN'S ROAD.

Hongkong, 10th August, 1883. [703

SAYLE & CO.

FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

(:o:)

WE have just received from our SHANGHAI CABINET FACTORY a SAMPLE SUITE of BEDROOM FURNITURE which is now on view.
Any Article of FURNITURE made to order in MAHOGANY, BIRCH, ASH or WALNUT at less than Home Prices.
DESIGN BOOKS and Estimates on application.
We are also Shewing the VIENNA BENTWOOD FURNITURE, very strong and durable.
WALNUT and EBONIZED BRACKETS in great variety.
VENETIAN and OVAL MIRRORS " "
A large stock of BRASS and IRON BEDSTEADS in every size always on hand.
IRON SWING BASSINETTES and COTS for Children in every size.
The Excelsior Patent Chain SPRING MATTRASS in every size (the Best Spring Mattrass extant).
New Designs in LACE CURTAINS 3½, 4, 4½, 5 yards long.
Single and Double PERAMBULATORS Specially adapted for this Colony.

SAYLE & CO.,
VICTORIA EXCHANGE, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 6th August, 1883. [249

THE CITY OF MANILA CIGAR STORE.

HAS FOR SALE.

CIGARS of all Brands, Imperiales, Caballeros, Vegueros, Regalias, Londres, Nuevo Habanos of all makes, quality guaranteed. TOBACCOS of all Brands, at moderate prices. FANCY GOODS from the Parisian markets, Meerschaum Pipes, Jewellery of Chaste Designs, Sun Hats, &c., &c.; Commissions Executed.

JOSE M. BASA.
No. 51, B., QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. [343

FOR SALE.

WOODBERRY COTTON CANVAS No. 1 to 10.
WOODBERRY RAVENS DUCK, 8, 10, 12 OZ.
U. S. HAMMOCK DUCK, 42 Inches Wide.
AMERICAN COTTON DRILL.
COTTON TWINE—5, 6, 7, 8 Fold.
HENRY'S CANVAS, No. 1.

WILLIAM DOLAN.
21, Praya Central.

Hongkong, 21st June, 1883. [493

Mails.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE;

VIA

THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS,

AND

ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

THE Steamship

"OCEANIC,"

will be despatched for San Francisco, *vid* Yokohama, on MONDAY, the 20th inst., at THREE P.M. To be followed by the S.S. "COPTIC," on FRIDAY, the 31st instant, at 3 P.M.

Connection being made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports.

All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to address in full; and same will be received at the Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day previous to sailing.

RETURN PASSAGES.—Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or *vice versa*) within six months, will be allowed a discount of 20 per cent. from Return Fare; if re-embarking within one year, an allowance of 10 per cent. will be made from Return Fare. Pre-Paid Return Passage Orders, available for one year, will be issued at a Discount of 25 per cent. from Return Fare. *These allowances do not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.*

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland, Mexican, Central, and South American Cargo, should be sent to the Company's Offices, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.

F. E. FOSTER,
Agent.

Hongkong, 15th August, 1883. [2

Amusements.

THEATRE ROYAL,

CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

AT an early date a concert will be given by Amateurs in aid of the Two Children of the late Police Constable COOKSON and Mrs. COOKSON, who through the sad loss of their Parents are left entirely destitute.

Further Particulars will be duly announced.

Hongkong, 15th August, 1883. [641

Intimations.

NOTICE.

PERSONS desirous of being enrolled in the HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS (Artillery), can present themselves at the Head Quarters of the Corps on FRIDAYS, the 24th and 31st August, at 6 P.M. Twenty-five Volunteers are now required to complete the B Battery.

G. A. CRAWFORD,
Lieut.-Colonel, Commandant.

Head Quarters,
Hongkong, 16th August, 1883. [645

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

THE "HONAM" will make a Trip to Macao and Back, on SUNDAY, the 19th instant, leaving Hongkong at 8 A.M. and Macao at 9 P.M.

First-class Fare to Macao and Back $2. No Second-class. Tickets to be purchased at the Company's Office.

Excursionists can have Breakfast and Dinner on board the Steamer by leaving notice at the Office addressed to the Purser "HONAM" not later than 3 P.M., on SATURDAY, the 18th instant.

By Order,

P. A. DA COSTA,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 14th August, 1883. [639

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Offices of the Company, No. 14, Praya Central, on MONDAY, the 20th instant, at THREE O'CLOCK P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and a Statement of accounts to the 30th June, 1883.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 7th to 20th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

D. GILLIES,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 2nd August, 1883. [614

"CLARIDGE'S HOTEL,"
BROOK STREET, LONDON, W.

THE above is a Commodious and Suitable HOTEL for FAMILIES and GENTLEMEN going home from the Far East. It is under the direct able Management of Mr. and Mrs. GEORGE PRAGNELL who spare no pains in providing their visitors with every possible comfort. TERMS, MODERATE. [502

ROYAL YORK HOTEL,
OLD STEYNE, BRIGHTON, ENGLAND.

THE above HOTEL is Centrally situated, with Suitable Rooms and ample accommodation for travellers, especially those coming from Eastern Climates. FAMILIES and GENTLEMEN will find every comfort they can wish for at the above establishment, at STRICTLY MODERATE CHARGES.

A. HOADLY,
Proprietor.

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NOTICE.

HE CHUNG, SHIPS' PLUMBER, BLACKSMITH, &c., &c., has REMOVED from No. 35, Queen's Road East, to No. 6, Peel Street, close to No. 120, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 4th August, 1883. [620

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

FOR HOIHOW AND PAKHOI.

THE Steamship

"PING-ON,"

Captain McCaslin, will be despatched for the above Ports, on SUNDAY, the 19th instant, at DAYLIGHT.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1883. [646

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA (DIRECT.)

THE Company's Steamship

"JORGE-JUAN,"

Captain Thebaud, will be despatched for the above Port, on MONDAY, the 20th instant, at FIVE P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1883. [647

NOUVELLE COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.

THE Steamship

"GOLCONDE,"

Andrae, Commander, will sail on or about the 20th August, for MARSEILLES, VIA SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN, and SUEZ; and with leave to call at PENANG and TUTICORIN. In connection with these Steamers the Company runs a Line from MARSEILLES to HAVRE and LONDON, leaving MARSEILLES after arrival of the Steamer from CHINA.

The Company also runs Steamers regularly from MARSEILLES to numerous Ports in the MEDITERRANEAN and BLACK SEA, *by which through freight may be booked.*

The Company has a Forwarding Agency at Paris, 9, Rue de Rougemont, giving special facilities to Shippers.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

This Steamer has splendid accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers. The Line is noted for its *Cuisine* and Beer and Table Wines are included in the Passage Money.

Special rates are arranged for families.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 21st July, 1883. [580

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, AND TRIESTE.

(Taking Cargo at through rates to CALCUTTA, PERSIAN GULF PORTS, ODESSA, and the MEDITERRANEAN PORTS).

THE Company's Steamship

"VORWAERTS,"

Captain F. Egger, will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 27th instant, at NOON.

For further Particulars, apply to

MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1883. [643

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.'s LINE.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

(Calling at PORT DARWIN and QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through Cargo to ADELAIDE, NEW ZEALAND and TASMANIAN PORTS, NEW CALEDONIA and FIJI.)

THE Steamship

"SUEZ,"

Captain Ainslie, will be despatched as above, on SATURDAY, the 8th September, at FIVE P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1883. [644

SAILING VESSELS.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 L. I. I. British Ship

"G. C. TRUFANT,"

Thomas, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, 14th July, 1883. [563

Consignees.

UNION LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM LONDON, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"GALLEY OF LORNE,"

Captain Pomroy, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for Countersignature, having first signed an average Bond, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Steamer will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense and no Fire Insurance will be effected.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on to Yokohama unless notice to the contrary be given before NOON, TO-MORROW, the 13th inst.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 22nd instant, or they will not be recognised.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 13th August, 1883. [637

J. M. GUEDES,

HOUSE AND LAND BROKER, AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION AGENT.

No. 33, WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 23rd January, 1882. [